Effigie & uero Ritratto di Masianiello, coman-
dante, in Napoli.

AN EXACT HISTORIE OF THE LATE REVOLUTIONS IN *NAPLES*;

And of their

MONSTROUS SUCCESSES,

Not to be parallel'd by any *Ancient* or *Modern Hiſtory.*

Publiſhed by the

Lord *Alexander Giraffi*

in *ITALIAN*;

And (for the rareneſſe of the ſubject)

Rendred to *ENGLISH*,

By *J: H:* Eſqr. o

LONDON,

Printed by *J. G.* for *John Williams*, at the Crown in S. *Pauls* Church-yard. 1650.

TO THE RIGHT VVORSHIPFULL, the Governour, the Deputy, and the reſt of the worthy Company trading into the *Levant*.

SIRS,

THE Scene *of this enſuing* Story, *was that* Country *where* Princes *are* Merchants, *and with which* you *hold moſt* correſpondence; *This*, *with thoſe high reſpects I have alwayes profeſs'd to that* Noble Society, *and the employment which by* Royall Commiſſion *I once had to ſerve ſome of them*, *induc'd me to this* addreſſe.

The Originall *was very lately compil'd*

by an Italian Nobleman; *and though it be a* ſmall volume, *yet it contains as* ſtupendous paſſages, *as ever hapned on* Earth *ſince* Diſcord *firſt entred into the* World; *And indeed were they not* freſh, *and acted, as it were but* yeſterday, *it wold ſtagger any ones* faith *to beleeve, that in ſo well a* policed City *as* Naples, *commanded by a* Viceroy, *and three* præſidiall Caſtles, *ſo full of* Nobility *and* Gentry, *as no place more, abounding with ſo many* ſober *and* Politic Heads, *I ſay, it wold ſtumble any ones belief, that a* young fellow, a petty poor bare-footed Fiſherman, *ſhold draw after him in leſſe then three dayes, above* forty thouſand armed men, *and ſhaking off his* linnen ſlop, blue waſtcoat, *and* red bonnet, *ſhold the fourth day ride triumphantly upon his* Courſier *in* cloth of ſilver, *command all* Naples, *and conſequently neer upon* ſix hundred thouſand ſouls, *as abſolutely as ever* Monark *did*; *and all this by his own* ſingle Orders, *which were of force enough to* plunder *or* burn *any houſe, to baniſh the* proudeſt

Lord

Lord, *or chop off any* head, *without* judiciall Proceeding.

In this Narration, *though* ſhort *and* ſmall, *you may ſee all the circumſtances hereof related with much* exactneſſe: *Moreover, as in a* little Ring *emboſs'd with ſom* precious Stone, *one may behold the* effigies *of a* great Caſtle, *or* Mountain *(by a rare contraction of the object) ſo in this ſmall Hiſtory of* * Anello, *which, with his lively* proutrait, } a ring. *I preſent unto your eyes, you may diſcern the greatneſſe of my deſires, that the world ſhold witneſſe how much I am*

X. May
1650.

Your humble and

ready Servitor,

James Howell.

LIV.

Non eſt quòd *mireris præterita,*
Præſentia te reddent *attonitum.*

Leave off admiring *what* before *hath paſt,*
This preſent *Age will make thee more* agaſt.

NEWES FROM NAPLES.

The Proem.

THat brave Napolitan *Courſer*, no leſſe generous then undaunted, who for exceſs of mettle, (prancing and triumphing in his own liberty) would not ſuffer either bit in mouth or ſaddle on back by any barbarous Nation or Foe for ſo many Ages.

He, who in ſo many warlike aſſaults ſo full of Martiall ſpirits did by his proud neighing kick downe the pride, and broke the courage of the great *Hannibal*, giving him ſuch thumps on the breaſt that drove him back to the banks of Carthage after his glorious victories againſt the Romans, and other Nations by him debell'd.

He who ſtopp'd that formidable Army of three hundred thouſand Combatants under King *Genſericus* the

Goth, after he had ſack'd and burnt Rome, forcing him to bid a us'd farewell to fair Italie.

He who with a bold tooth did ſo irreparably ſtrike *Belliſardus* the Greek, that he conſtrained him to take counſell of his feet, and betake himſelfe to a ſhamefull flight.

He that with a mortall kick ſtruck *Alboinus* the Pagan, King of the Longobards, with an innumerable Army, having had the dominion of Italie ſix hundred years and upwards.

He who triumph'd o're three moſt potent barbarous Kings, *di Fontana* King of Afric, *di Eſdione* King of *Boetia* and *Carthage*, and of *Marchinato* King of Syria and Perſia, taking pleaſure to ſwim in the blood of two and forty thouſand *Saracens*, and never reſted or drew back his foot till he got from them all the ſpoils of that fearfull Army.

He who after three moneths of ſtreight ſiege did force *Henry* the German Emperour to retire himſelfe ſhamefully.

He who being gameſome and full of heat, delighted chiefly to prance among armes and armed men, and to whiten the ſands with his ſoame, being already ſtain'd with the blood of the Enemy, and to trample upon unburied carcaſes.

This brave Napolitan *Courſer* came afterwards by misfortune (his ancient liberty and innated bravery being loſt) into the poſſeſſion of ſtrangers, ſomtimes of the *Normans*, ſomtimes of the *Swevians*, ſomtimes of the *French*, but not without the expence of a world of blood: At laſt he fell into the hands of the *Arragonians*, and the moſt renowned Houſe of *Auſtria* their Succeſſors, who looking upon him with a gentle look, and whether he was ſtrook'd with ſome magic hand, or ſwitch'd with ſome inchanted rod, he receiv'd from them the bridle into his mouth,

mouth, the ſaddle upon his back, and willingly took up the Cavalier to manage him ever ſince.

Theſe afterwards by their naturall ſagacity feeding and nouriſhing him with graines of many graces, and conceſſion of priviledges, made him ready to obey, and delivering him to the government of their Horſe-courſers, that being well guided and inſtructed by them in the art of war, they might quickly make uſe of him upon occaſion of any enterprize.

Naples for the ſpace of 203. yeeres ſerv'd the Majeſty of this Houſe with no ill minded gratitude and fidelity; ſhe ſuccor'd *Alphenſo* the firſt with a voluntary impoſition of ten Carlines upon ev'ry fire throughout the whole Kingdom for ever; they added five Carlines more to *Ferdinand* for ever; and ſo by degrees it mounted to 66. Carlines, which ſhe payes to this day, and comes to three millions of gold yearly.

She ſerv'd the Houſe of *Auſtria* afterwards with more readineſſe, having ſupplied *Charles* the fift in ten donatives with five millions, *Philip* the ſecond with thirty in three and thirty donatives, and *Philip* the third and fourth, from the yeer 1628. to this day with an hundred millions and more, for which free donatives notwithſtanding 'twas neceſſary to impoſe many taxes and gabels upon all edible commodities, to the end that he might completly ſatisfie his deſires.

And purſuing the ſame affection towards her King now regnant in the yeer 1646. and being deſirous to preſent him with a new donative, without having any regard to her own forces now much infeebled, a new deſign was found out to put a freſh gabell upon fruits, which comprehended all ſorts as well dry as green, as far as Mulberries, Grapes, Figgs, Apples, Pears, &c. depriving her of her ordinary nutriment: But making her live ſo ſeven moneths continually, ſhe fell down at laſt

flat

flat upon the ground by meer weakneſſe, and then feeling her deplored eſtate, and of the whole Kingdome, ſhe took a new reſolution to disburthen her ſelfe not only of this, but of all other inſupportable exactions formerly impoſed, and this ſhe did not without welgrounded reaſons: For it is a clear caſe that there is engraven in the breaſts of men by nature her ſelfe a deteſtation of ſlavery, and how unwillingly they put their necks into the yoke of another, ſpecially when it becomes intolerable, when exorbitant exactions are impoſed upon Subjects, whereby they are reduced to extreme fits of deſperateneſſe. *Ad extremum ruunt populi exitium, cùm extrema onera iis imponuntur*; People run to extreme ruin, when extreme burdens are laid upon them, as *Tacitus* truly taught.

Hence it came to paſſe, that in the Royall City of *Naples*, that Maſſe of numberleſſe peeple with their families being among other Gabells much aggriev'd for that upon *fruits*, and not being able to indure it, and having made it often known unto the moſt excellent Lord the Duke of *Arcos* Vice-Roy of that Kingdome, by the public cryes and lamentations of women and children, and the men of *Lavinaro*, and other popular quarters, as he paſſed through the Market place to the devotion of the moſt holy Mother of *Carmine* in the Church of the Carmelites, ſituating along the ſaid Market, and having petitioned him by the means of the moſt eminent Cardinall *Filomarino* the Archbiſhop, and others, to take off the ſaid Gabell; upon a Sunday as his Excellency went to the ſaid Church he heard a great buzz among the peeple, and little leſſe then threatnings, preſages of the following commotions which ſucceeded afterward, and promiſing to take quite off the ſaid Gabell, he returned with ſuch apprehenſions of fear into the Palace, that he not onely went no more to the

the *Carmine*, but he wold not ſuffer the moſt ſolemn Feaſt of S. *John Baptiſt* to be celebrated, which was us'd to be yeerly in Naples; and this was done of purpoſe for preventing ſuch an infinite crue of people ſhold not aſſemble in one place.

In the interim, the people much grumbling and muttering that the promiſed grace was delayed, put fire one night to a baracca of powder in the Market place where the ſaid gabel was exacted, which was afterwards repair'd when this had twice happen'd.

There wanted not from day to day moſt pungent and bitter invectives full of popular grievances and of fiery proteſts againſt the public Officers, fixed up in the moſt public places of the City.

This boldneſſe increaſed afterwards, and with this boldneſſe an envie upon the report that was had of the good ſucceſſe of the revolutions of *Palermo*, and a good part of *Sicilie*, *Meſſina* excepted, had for their greivances by force of Armes from the moſt excellent Lord the Marquis of *Velez* Vice-Roy of that Kingdom, who took off, or moderated moſt Gabells, and gave afterwards a generall pardon for all exceſſes, as for opening of priſons, murthers, theſts, arming in the Country, and all other offences, &c. the tenor whereof was as followeth:

The firſt Ban, or Act of Grace in Sicilie.

HIs Excellency in relation to the royall Patrimony by this preſent Act to be alwayes in force, doth take off, and aboliſh to perpetuity the gabell of meal, wine, oyle, fleſh, and cheeſe throughout all this City and Territory of Palermo *for ever, and that the Conſulls for the Maſter ſhips are*

to

to have two popular Jurats *to perpetuity from this day forward, for the ſervice of the people. In Palermo this* 21. *of May,* 1647.

The Marquis of Velez.

Subſcribed by all the Miniſters of the Patrimony, as alſo by the Civill and Criminal Court, and by the Maſter-Notary of the Kingdome.

The ſecond Ban in Sicilie.

BEecauſe that this night the Priſons of the Vicaria *were broken ope, and the priſoners made to go out that were found therein, and his* Excellency *knowing the ſaid priſoners to be faultleſſe, by this preſent Ban he pardoneth all and every one of the ſaid priſoners: And likewiſe his* Excellency *doth acquit and pardon them who were found left in the ſaid priſons, and did not goe out; moreover his Excellency doth give grace and pardon* Sub verbo & fide Regia, *by royall Word and Faith to all the ſaid priſoners, as well for the Delinquency of flight, as for all other Delinquencies for which they were impriſon'd. In Palermo this* 21. *of May,* 1647.

The Marquis de los Velez.

Don Livio Pente Preſident of Juſtice.

The peeple of Naples being thus allur'd and incouraged by the example of the neighbour Kingdom, grew very envious to attaine the ſame freedom, ſaying, And what? are we leſſe then *Palermo?* is not our peeple peradventure if they unite, more formidable and warlike?

like? Have not we more reaſon far, being more burden'd and oppreſs'd? On, on to Arms, time is precious, 'tis no good to delay the enterprize, &c. Theſe, and like complaints made in divers Conventicles became now public; Whereupon the Lord Viceroy in high wiſdome being very deſirous to prevent miſchiefs, caus'd the ſix Quarters or Precincts of the City to meet oftentimes, *viz.* The fifth part of the Gentry, and the ſixth of the peeple, that by all meanes there might be wayes found out to take off that Gabell or Tax upon *Fruits*. Which deſigne though 'twas pleaſing to all for the ſatisfaction of the peeple, yet becauſe it was prejudiciall to ſome of the Farmers, there were ſecret wayes found to hinder the happy effect of the ſaid buſineſs, but they went about to diſſwade the Vice-King from the accompliſhment of his promiſe made to the peeple, and either to pleaſe him, or for their owne private intereſt (which is more probable) they repreſented unto him, That a few poore Tatterdimalians had made all that noiſe: Therefore they induc'd him to repaire the Toll-houſe for fruit that was burnt, which he did, but with a purpoſe to take it quite off, or find ſome temperate way to ſatisfie the diſcontented peeple on the one ſide, and the Napolitans, Nobles, Gentry and Merchants, on the other ſide, who had advanc'd upon the ſaid Gabell above ſix hundred thouſand Crowns upon the account of the Capital million, and eighty five thouſand Crowns of annuall rent.

This was of temper was buzz'd abroad to be ſome new Tax that was to be put upon Corne and Wine; whereunto th'inraged peeple replyed, and proteſted that they would never give way thereunto, but they reiterated their inſtances to have the ſaid Gabell upon Fruites to be quite taken off, and not to put any other in compenſation of it.

As

As matters were thus perplex'd, behold, an occaſion did ſuddenly preſent it ſelfe in an inſtant, the 7. of July, 1647. which made way to the totall execution of the deſired purpoſe, as it ſhall be clearly declared very punctually from day to day, and that with as much fidelity and truth, as any pen can poſſibly promiſe upon this ſubject.

Sunday the 7. of July, 1647.

The firſt Day.

A Young man about twenty four years old happen'd to be in a corner of the great Market place at Naples, a ſpritefull man, and pleaſant, of a middle ſtature, black-ey'd, rather lean then fat, having a ſmall tuff of haire; he wore linnen ſlops, a blew waſtcoat, and went barefoot, with a Mariners cap, but he was of a good countenance, ſtout and lively as could be, as the effects will ſhew. His profeſſion was to angle for little fiſh with a cane, hook and line, as alſo to buy fiſh, and to carry and retail them to ſom that dwelt in his quarter; and ſuch men are called in Naple *Peſcivendoli*. His name was *Tomaſa Anello* of Amalfi, but vulgarly call'd *Maſaniello* by contraction. This man dwelt in the Market place, and under the window of his houſe there were the Armes and name of *Charles* the fifth, very ancient, towards the left ſide of a fountain hard by, which might be attributed to a myſterious preſage that he ſhould renew, and ſet afoot, as he himſelfe wold ſay often very plea-

pleaſantly, the priviledges which that unconquer'd Monarque granted to the City and People of Naples. Beſides there's a true obſervation, and 'tis about a hundred yeeres ſince, juſt in the year 1547. but in the moneth of May, as *John Antonio* relates in the Hiſtory of Naples, when there was another commotion in the Government of Don *Pero de Toledo*, by reaſon of the Tribunal of the holy Inquiſition which *Philip* the ſecond wold have introduced; Another *Maſaniello*, a Sorrentine and Bandito Captaine was chief of that Tumult. But although the Nobility was then joyn'd with the peeple, that ſublevation was not very hurtfull, nor laſted any long time. And if ſuch an union had now been, ſo much ruine had not happen'd to King or peeple; for what greater contagion can there be to a City then a diſunion 'twixt her inhabitants? What deſtroy'd Carthage? the two Factions of *Barchiniani* and *Hanoniani*: What maintain'd war in France for 60. years, but the diſſention of the Houſe of Burgundy and Orleans? What brought ſo much deſolation to England, and cauſed ſeven fearfull battells, wherein 80. Princes of the illuſtrious bloud were ſlaine, but the faction of the Houſes of Lancaſter and York? And what ranvers'd and confounded the tranquillity of the Florentine Republic but the faction of the *Bianchi* and *Neri*? In ſumme, the ſame that a Fever is to a naturall body, the ſame is diſunion in a City or Kingdome. A City is a ſhip, and diviſions are the leaks, through which, while the Mariners fight one with the other, the water enters and drowns all: The wiſe Pilot who ſteers ought to ſtop thoſe leaks, and make up the breaches of diviſion, and reſerve himſelf without truſting any other for the helm, and ſpecially not to place there any capricious heads, or factious ſpirits; But above all things to be ſure to keep himſelf ſtill Lord and Patron of the veſſell.

This

This *Maſaniello* out of a kind of naturall craft having obſerved the murmurings up and down the City, took hold of the following occaſion.

One day (which was ſome four dayes before the moſt holy Feaſt of *Corpus Domini*) he went very angry towards his houſe, and paſſing by a Church where the famous Bandito *Perrone* had fled for refuge with a companion of his, being ask'd by theſe, what ayl'd him? he anſwered in great choller, I will be bound to be hang'd but I will right this City; they laugh'd at his words, ſaying, a proper Squire to right the City of Naples, *Maſaniello* replyed, Do not laugh, I ſwear by God, if I had two or three of my humour, you ſhold ſee what I could do: What wold you do? (ſaid they) he anſwered, Will you joyne with me? why not? anſwered they; give me then your faith, replied *Maſaniello*, and you ſhall ſee what we have to doe; ſo they having plighted their faith unto him, he departed.

A little after he fell into a great choller, becauſe his fiſh was taken from him by ſom of the Court, becauſe he had not payed the Gabell, he thought then to make uſe of the occaſion of the murmurings the peeple had then for the Gabell upon *Fruit*, and being departed from *Perrone* he went upon up and down the fruit-ſhops that were in that quarter, adviſing them that the next day they ſhold come all united to the Market, with a reſolution to tell the Country-Fruiterers that they wold buy no more gabell'd fruit.

In the interim that this noiſe diffus'd it ſelfe up and down the ſhops, the *Elect* of the peeple *Andreas Anacterio* being choſen that the very day, betook himſelf to the Market place where the fruits were diſtributed to the ſhop-keepers, they cryed out, they wold buy no gabell'd fruit, the *Elect* perſwaded that at that time

the

the Gabell ſhold be payed, and it ſhold ſpeedily be taken off, ſo the tumult ceaſed for that time. *Maſaniello* ſeeing nothing was don then, he went up and down thoſe quarters, crying, *avant Gabell, avant Gabell*, for which ſome laugh'd at him, but othets conſider'd well of his words.

Moreover, about this time a great number of boyes being gathered together in the Market-place he told them, ſay as I do, Two Torneſes, to wit a Baiocco for a meaſure of Oyle, ſix and thirty Ounces the loaf of Bread, two and twenty the pound of Cheeſe, ſix granas for Beef, ſix granas for Pulſe, nine granas for Veal, four granas the Greek, two granas the pinte of Wine; theſe words he made them repeat diverſe times, and being taught and bearing them in memory they cryed them up and down all the City, and in the face of the Vice-Roy, for then there was payed for every thing as *Maſaniello* had taught the Children. Beſides, he gave them another leſſon, which was this, *Viva Dio, viva la Madonna del Carmine, viva ill Papa, viva ill Re d' Spagna, e la Graſſe, e muora, muora ill mal governo.* Let God live, let the Lady of Carmine live, let the Pope live, let the King of Spain and Plenty live, and let the ill Govtrnment die, let the ill Governmens die. This and ſuch like Doctrines being taught by *Maſaniello* to his Schollers, and cryed up and down, caus'd much laughter and jeering at the Maſter, they held him to be mad and fooliſh; but he told them, yee laugh at me now, but you ſhall ſee ſhortly what *Maſaniello* can do, let me alone, if I do not free you from ſo many ſlaveries, let me be held infamous for ever, which words increaſed their laughter the more. But he not caring for that, tended his buſineſſe, whereupon he inrolled ſuch a number of thoſe boyes 'twixt ſeventeen and ſixteen yeers old, that they came to be five hundred, and

at laſt two thouſand, inſomuch that he could not onely make a Company, but whole Regiments: He thus prepar'd them againſt the great feaſt of our Lady of *Carmine*, which was neer, of which *Militia* be made himſelf Generall, giving every one of them in their hands a little weak cane.

The ſeventh day of *July* being come, which was a Sunday, upon which day the Feſtivall of our *Lady of Grace* was us'd to be in a Chappell hard by, and commonly the feaſt was made by all the boyes and common peeple about the Market, with the meaner ſort of the dwellers in the neighbouring quarters, they erected there according to cuſtom a Caſtle of wood, which was to be battered with ſticks and fruit, upon this occaſion there aſſembled there abundance of peeple of the meaner ſort, and although the hour was com that fruits were us'd to be brought to the Market to pay Gabell, and the boyes us'd to be there to gather ſuch fruit that fell upon the ſtreets; but it chanc'd there came no fruit at all, becauſe the ſhop-keepers had mutined and agreed not to buy any fruit, of purpoſe not to pay the Gabell, as they were uſed to doe, telling the Fruiterers, that they ſhold pay the Gabell if they wold, for the Shop-keepers wold pay none: this ſeeming very ſtrange, they came from words to blowes with the Shop keepers: And in regard of this difference there was no fruit then in the Market which were freſh, but a few of the day before; A tumult did ariſe among the Peeple, which being told the Lord *Zuſia Graſſiero* Regent of the City, he ordered the forenamed *Anaclerio* the Elect of the peeple, that he ſhould apply himſelf to remedy that commotion; which he attempted to doe, but all in vaine, in regard of the firſt and obſtinate quarrell that was 'twixt the Fruiterers and the retailing Shop-keepers; wherefore the *Elect*, not to diſpleaſe the peeple and Shop-

keepers,

keepers, gave ſentence againſt the Fruiterers as Forreners, (moſt part of whom were of the City of Puzzuolo) reviling them with words, and threatning to baſtinado them, and have them condemned to the Gallies.

Among thoſe of Puzzuolo there was a Coſen of *Maſaniello's*, who, according to the inſtructions given him, began more then any to incite the peele, who ſeeing that he could ſell his fruit but at a low price, and after he had payed the Gabell, there was ſcarce left as much as would pay for the Barque and quit coſt, he flew into ſuch a rage, that throwing two great baskers upon the ground, he cried out, *God gives plenty and the ill Government a dearth*; therefore I care not a ſtraw for this fruit, let every one take of it. The boyes eagerly ran to gather and eat the fruit. *Maſaniello*, all this falling out according to his expectation, ruſh'd in among them, crying out, *Without Gabell, Without Gabell.* But *Anaclerio* threatning him with whipping and the Gallies, not onely the Fruiterers, but all the peeple threw Figs, Apples, and other fruits in great fury into his face. But this ſeeming but little to *Maſaniello*, he hit him upon the breſt with a ſtone, and incouraged his Militia of boyes to doe as he did; which they did: But *Anaclerio* breaking through the crow'd in a Coach, made haſte to the Church of Carmine, where finding a felluca, he imbark'd himſelf therein, and ſo got towards the Palace, otherwiſe he had been torn in peeces, or ſton'd to death by the boyes.

Upon this ſucceſſe the peeple flocking in greater numbers as well in the ſaid Market-place as elſe-where, they began to exclaime aloud againſt thoſe intolerable grievances under which they groan'd; ſo a mighty rumor ran up and down the ſtreets, proteſting to pay no more gabell, and crying out, Let the *King of Spaine*

live, but let the ill Government die : The fury ſtill increaſing, *Maſaniello* being follow'd by an infinite company of boyes and all ſorts of looſe peeple, ſom with Sticks, others with Pikes and Partizans taken from the Tower of the *Carmine*, he leap'd up upon the higheſt Table which was among the Fruiterers, and with a loud voyce cryed, *Be merry dear companions and brothers, give God thanks, and to the glorious Virgine of* Carmine, *that the hour of your redemption drawes near ; this poor barefooted fellow as another* Moſes, *who freed the Iſraelites from* Pharaohs *Rod, ſhall in that manner redeem you of all Gabells, from the firſt time that they were ever impoſed : A Fiſherman, who was* Peter, *reduc'd with his voyce from Satans ſlavery to the liberty of Chriſt* Rome *her ſelf, and with Rome a World : Now, another Fiſherman, who is* Maſaniello, *ſhall releaſe Naples, and with Naples a whole Kingdome, from the tyranny of Gabells. From henceforth yee ſhall ſhake from off your necks the intolerable yoke of ſo many grievances, which have depreſs'd you hitherto : Nor to effect this doe I care a ruſh to be torne in peeces, and to be dragg'd up and down the gutters of Naples : Let all the bloud in my body ſpin out of theſe veines, let this head skip from my ſhoulders by a fatall ſteel, and be perch'd up in this Market upon a pole, yet I ſhall die contented and glorious ; it will be triumph and honour unto me, to think that my blood and life periſh in ſo glorious a conqueſt.*

Maſaniello repeating often theſe and ſuch like words inflam'd marvelouſly the minds of the peeple, who were diſpos'd in their hearts to cooperate with him to this effect, and to begin the work there was fire put to the houſe that was next the Toll-houſe for fruit, both which were burnt to the very ground with all the books and accounts, with divers of the Farmers of the Cuſtomers goods who were there put up.

This

This being done, the common peeple increas'd in ſuch nombers up and down the ſtreets that ev'ry one did ſhut up his ſhop, ev'ry one being aſtoniſh'd at ſuch a ſudden garboyle, ſeeming rather to dreame of ſuch a one then ſee it; Wereupon many thouſand peeple uniting themſelfs went to other quarters of the City, where all the Gabell houſes were, as thoſe of fruit, of Corn, of Fleſh, of Fiſh, of Salt, Wine, Oil, Cheeſe, Silk, and all other either edible, or wearable commodities, and ſpar'd not one of them, but taking out of them all the writings and books of entrance or iſſues appertaining to the ſaid Gabell; as alſo all the furniture as well of the Farmes as others, and all things that were there in pawn, or otherwiſe, as Hangings, Chaires, Armes, great quantities of Monies with other rich moveables, all was hurl'd into a greet fire of ſtraw; Benches, Forms, Sedans, with other ſtuff were burnt all to aſhes upon the ſtreets: In which actions one thing was very conſiderable, that in plundring thoſe houſhold ſtuffs and monies not one durſt meddle with the leaſt peece of any thing, becauſe all ſhould be dedicated to the fire, being the quinteſſence as 'twas ſaid, of their blood, therefore they wold not have a jot of any thing preſerv'd from the fury of the fire. The peeple taking hereby more and more boldneſſe and courage becauſe they found no reſiſtance or obſtacle, and the number ſtill encreaſing to the number of about 10000. They made towards the Palace of the Viceroy, many of them holding upon the tops of ſtaves and pikes, loafs of Bread, which was then ſold very dear, ſcarce weighing 22. Ounces: The cry ſtill continued more louder then ever, *Let the King of Spain live, and let the ill Government periſh.*

So the firſt Militia of *Maſaniello* conſiſting of 2000. boyes, march'd on, every one lifting up his cane and

tying a clout of black cloth on the top, went along the ſtreets and cryed out with dolorous and loud voices, which mov'd many to tenderneſſe and tears. *Have compaſſion upon thoſe poor ſouls in Purgatory, who not being able to endure the grievous burden of ſo many grievances ſeek how they may ſcape away: O brothers cooperate with us! O ſiſters help ſo juſt ſo neceſſary an enterpriſe, and ſo profitable for ev'ry body*; In ſuch dolefull tones going on from one ſtreet to the other, they came at laſt to St. *Iames* his Priſon, where freeing all the Priſoners they admitted them to their ſociety.

But being com before the Palace and under the window of the Viceroy, they began to cry out amain, that they wold not be freed of the fruit-gabell only but of all other, ſpecially that of Corn. Hereupon the Viceroy came out into the Belcone, and told them that the ſaid Gabell ſhold be aboliſh'd, and part of the Corn Gabell alſo: but the peeple bawl'd ſtill that they wold not be releev'd *in part*, they wold have the whole taken off, yet they cryed out *may the King of Spaine live*, and the ill Government die: And a good nomber of them thinking to go up the ſtairs of the Palace to notifie unto the Vice-roy the reſt of their grievances, his Excellency commanded the German and Spaniſh gard that they ſhold not ſtir, but ſuffer them to paſſe and repaſſe freely, nevertheleſſe the Viceroy being not altogether obey'd, becauſe he was not heard by them, ſom reſiſtance was made by the Soldiers, but the peeple with Canes, and Clubs only (a thing incredile to believe) and with huge cries made their entrance, demanding audience of the Viceroy, but he was got away; and they did ſo revile and affront the Dutch and Spaniſh gard who were at the Gate, that they abandon'd their ports, and took a fair pair of heels to their quarters: Thereupon the peeple entred the Palace, and being com to the

Hall

Hall dore though ſhut they burſt it open, entering there without any rub, then they wold have entred into the great Chamber, but a gard of Dutch and Halbardeers were there, as alſo ſom Spaniards who did what they could to reſiſt their entrance, but all in vain, becauſe the peeple ſtill thruſting on they were conſtrained to yeeld their Halbards and other Weapons; Then going on at leaſure they found eaſy entrance into all the reſt of the rooms, untill they came to the laſt Chamber where the Viceroy was hid in a Cloſet, and though they found the dore double bolted, yet by force of Halbards and other inſtruments they forc'd their paſſage, and the Viceroy hardly eſcap'd killing, but the Duke *di Caſtel di Sangro* Don *Ferrant Corraciolo* conveey'd him away and ſo ſav'd him from the Mortall blow which was intended. The Viceroy with a few Gentlemen that were about him finding they were not ſecure there, thought good to retire into the Caſtle, where the Dutcheſſe of *Arcos* had withdrawn her ſelf a little before with her Ladies, Children and Kinred; but underſtanding at that houre that the Ladies had taken up the drawbridge, the Viceroy took a reſolution to fly into the next Church dedicated to S. *Lewis*, where there was a Friery of Saint *Franciſco de Paola*, but he wold firſt ſpie out of a window where the groſſe of the peeple was, to let them know that he was willing to give them content, diſperſing little cedules, up and down to that purpoſe ſign'd by himſelf, and ſeal'd with the Kings Seal, wherein he abſolutely took off the Gabel of fruit; and part of that of Corn; But the people being not ſatisfied hereat, they made ſignes with their hands, and cryed aloud that he wold com down and ſpeak with them face to face; Hereupon the Vice-Roy went unto them to take off all ombrages of diſtruſt.

In the mean time that part of the peeple which

remain'd in the Palace ran up and down with much fury, they ſack'd the Chambers ev'ry where, putting fire to the Sedans, Balcones, Tables, Traveſſes, Windowes, Scrines, and every thing they found, yet they wold not meddle (which was a thing to be wondred at in the middle of ſuch a fury) with the quarter of the moſt eminent Cardinall *Trinultio*, who dwelt in the ſame Palace.

The Vice-Roy being come down to the rabble rout procur'd to put himſelf in a Coach with two Horſes, and to ſecure himſelf within the ſaid S. *Lewis* Church, and he was already got into the Coach, but many of the peeple ſpying him they ſtayed the Coach, and opening it with two naked Swords in hand, they threatned him unleſſe he would take off the Gabells, he promis'd he wold if they wold be quiet, but this wold not ſerve the turn unleſſe he came out of the Coach and ſhew himſelf to the Peeple, which he did, and then ſome reſpect was ſhewn him, and ſome kiſs'd his hands, and upon their knees cryed out, moſt excellent Sir, *for the love of God disburden us once of theſe Gabells, let us have no more ſlavery, let us breathe.* His Excellence having confirmed unto them their requeſt, was deviſing how to get from out of their hands, for although he was honor'd by many, yet he held himſelf not ſecure in ſuch a confus'd multitude; Therefore to divert the peeple, he threw among them ſom hundreds of Zecchins of gold which he carried about him for that purpoſe, this took good effect, though many cryed out aloud, we have no need to be relieved with a little money, but to be freed from the Gabell, but while moſt of them were greedy to take up the gold, His Excellence got ſafe and ſound into the ſaid Church where he caus'd all the doors to be ſhut, and of the Monaſtery alſo.

The peeple perceiving this, and being much diſdain'd

dain'd that the Vice-Roy had ſcap'd from their Hands, they went incontinently to the ſaid Monaſtery, and the firſt great Gate being batter'd down they thought to doe ſo to the reſt, crying out ſtill to be releaſed of the Gabells, therefore they deſired His Excellence wold conſign them a paper in writing under his Hand and Seal, wherein he ſhold promiſe ſo to doe: And becauſe the peeple ſhould not paſſe further to doe violence to the Monaſtery, notwithſtanding that they ſtill increas'd, he look'd on them from a window, and deſired them to be quiet, for he was diſpo'd and ready to content them; but becauſe the incredulous multitude had a conceit ſtill fix'd in them that they ſhold be deluded, they went ſtill on to batter down the other Gate whereby they immediately entred the Monaſtery. While buſineſſe was carryed thus, the moſt eminent Biſhop *Filomarino*, who being very zealous in his paſtorall charge ſhew'd often to His Excellence for the ſervice of God and His Church, endeavoured to appeaſe the peeple, for the avoiding of thoſe irrecoverable loſſes which by his high wiſdome and perſpicacious wit he ſaw hanging o're the City: Hereupon he made a ſign unto them with his hand, that they wold be quiet; but they replying, that they wold have the inſtrument for releaſe of the Gabells from the Vice-Roy, ſpecially thoſe upon Corn and Fruits, his Eminency anſwer'd them, that he wold make it his care to obtain it, and ſo going out of his Coach he went in perſon to the ſecond Gate of the Monaſtery, to hinder the pulling of it down by the furious rabble, and he had his intent, for out of the great reverence they bore to their Archbiſhop the fury ceas'd, but ſtill they prayed that the Gabells might be aboliſh'd; the Biſhop promis'd to bring them the Inſtrument ſign'd and ſeal'd, but leſt if he parted from among the peeple the fury wold recomence, he ſent to that purpoſe to the

Vice-

Vice-Roy being not able to com himſelf to mingle ſpeech with him, that he wold ſend him the ſaid Inſtrument, which he did, deſiring him to deliver it with his own hands to the peeple: The Biſhop having receiv'd the ſaid written Inſtrument coach'd himſelf, and ſhew'd it to all the peeple which he drew after him all along Toledo ſtreet, ev'ry one being greedy to know what it contain'd: but what? The ſaid written Inſtrument was no ſooner read with a loud voyce by the Biſhop, but the peeple cryed out again that they were cheated, for that Inſtrument contain'd only the taking off the fruit-gabel, and ſeven Carlings upon Wheat, but they wold have divers other Gabels to be aboliſh'd: The Biſhop having delivered that written Inſtrument to the *Capo del popolo* to the chief of the people, retir'd to the Palace peaceably.

Thereupon the peeple ran to the great Market place to give notice of the ſaid Bill to the reſt who were met there more in nomber then they; and finding that this was but ſatisfaction in part, it was neceſſary for the common defence of the *faithfull people of Naples*, to inroll ſome arm'd men to procure a totall diſcharge of Gabells: And many returning to the Palace, thouſands of men and boyes, they would have againe hive attempted an entrance into the Church and Monaſtery of St. *Lewis*, and being reſolved to burſt ope the doores of that part, where diverſe Lords and Ladies were, the Spaniſh Souldiers oppos'd them, and in particular one very valerous Captaine entertain'd the rabble with his Sword, and the Soldiers with their Muſquets till divers of them were kill'd, but in the mean while the Ladies had time to retire into the Fryers cells, and the Vice-Roy by the help of the Abbot of the Convent ſcal'd the walls till he came to *Pizzo fulcane* into the Monaſtery of Jeſuits, whence putting himſelf in an old

Sedan

Sedan carryed by Spaniards, he transferr'd himſelf to the Caſtle of St. *Elmo*.

Thereupon it being known for certain that the Vice-Roy was gone from the Monaſtery, the people returning to the Palace reſolv'd to diſarm all the Spaniards who were there in gard, but they deliver'd them drums and half pikes, and all other inſtruments, their Swords and Muskets excepted; They went to all the other Courts guards diſpers'd up and down the City; diſarming all whom they met withall; Then went they to the Suburbs of *Chiagia* to the Palace of *Don Tiberio de Caraffa* Prince of *Biſiguano* who was Field Maſter, and Colonell Generall of the Battalion of Naples, deſiring that great Cavalier, who by his innated benignity had made himſelf belov'd of all, and to be adored alſo by all Naples; they deſir'd that he wold be pleas'd to be their Defender, and interceſſor 'twixt them and the Vice-Roy for a totall extinguiſhment of the Gabells, according to the favourable priviledges granted them, ſpecially by *Charles* the fifth: As they were expecting the Prince of Biſignano, ſom of them going to the place where they exacted the Gabell of fruit at Chiggia; they put fire to the houſe, and burnt every thing that was in't as they had don in other places: And the rabble ſtill augmenting in that moſt populous ſuburb, they divided themſelves into two Squadrons, or rather into two Armies: The leſſer ſort of boyes did put in the middle the foreſaid Prince who was a horſeback, and deſiring them to be orderly, he ſayed, let's go to take off the Gabels, being conducted by the palace, and ſo along the Caſtle, and thence through all the popular places till they came to the great Market: The Prince ſeeing there the peeple wonderfully increas'd to above fifty thouſand perſons, he endeavoured to quiet them; and to doe this

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the more conveniently, he went to the Church of the moſt holy Lady of Carmine, which is ſituate in that place; and being got up in a high place, with a crucifix in his hands, he prayed, exhorted, and conjur'd the people for the love of God, and of the moſt bleſſed Virgin his Divota, to be quiet a while, promiſing them by Oath to obtain from the Viceroy what they deſir'd: But finding that all this wold doe no good, he entertain'd himſelf a while in that Market, to have the more opportunity to negotiate with the cape leaders of the people, and to perſwade them to a good accord, aſſuring that he wold make it his own task to procure them compleat ſatisfaction. In the mean time many other new recruits of people comming from other parts of the City, they went to break open the priſon of *Santa Maria d' Agnone*, and of S. *Archangelo*; whoſe gards not being able to reſiſt, were neceſſitated to yeeld and flie for't; the Gates being thrown into the midſt of the ſtreets, they made all priſoners go out, burning and turning to aſhes al the Books and proceſſes of priſoners which were found in the Offices. The ſame they did in the Priſons for the arts of Wooll and Silk, and divers other, as that of the Archbiſhops, the Nunciatura, and of the great Court of the Vicaria, to which two laſt they ſayed to bear reverence as to royall Priſons, and becauſe they had been in times paſs'd Kings Palaces; the ſayed Prince being their protector, and being come neer thoſe Priſons, 'twas fear'd they wold do ſom miſchief; but the Warders had time enough to fortifie and ſtrengthen their Gates, beſides ſom being earneſt for it, were diſwaded by the Prince of *Biſignano*, that ſetting them at liberty being all Foreners, Murtherers and Theeves, they would draw upon themſelves great inconveniences.

They ſteer'd their courſe towards the Dogana or toll-

toll house for Corn, with Fagots on their backs, and fire and Pitch in their hands, the Gates being wrench'd, the sayed Prince being not able to take them off, though he laboured earnestly, they entered there with such a fury, that they put fire on all sides; nor were they satisfied till they saw all not onely burnt, but reduced to ashes; as much Corn, with great store of household-stuff, and much money, which the Ministers of the Dogana had in bank, being either their own, or *in deposito*, or pawn'd, all was consum'd in the flames.

This sacrifice being perform'd, they went up to the Piazza of S. *Laurence* Church, the Prince not leaving their company all the while, in regard of the violent desire he had by degrees to quiet and o'rcome them; but being com thither, and entered through the Church into the Cloysters to goe up to the Steeple Tower to sound the great Bell, that all Men shold put themselves in Armes; The entrance was at first denied them by som who had fled thither for sanctuary, who fear'd they had com to find them out, but two of them were presently kill'd. Now, som of the people began to apprehend divers fears; but there was among them a Sicilian, who (as a person of good credit affirms that was there present) appear'd to be rather a Devill in humane shape, and one of the greatest Furies that Hell could have: 'Tis incredible with what boldnesse and with what ardor this fellow animated all to battail, he reproach'd them of their feares, he jeer'd their cowardize, he call'd them Cravens, Geese, Hens, and poor spirited men; truly, the body and tongue of that wretch seem'd to be possess'd by a whole Legion of Devills: but the justice of Heaven found him out, for he was kill'd from the said Tower by a Musket bullet in the forehead.

The said Prince finding himself weary after so many

ny hours, and after ſo much miſchief don to the City, and being weak in regard of an infirmity which he had, and grown fainty by reaſon of the heat of the ſeaſon, and half choak'd by the ſwarmes of the common rabble about him, and caſting about how to diſingage himſelf from the Labyrinth of that popular tumult, by a wiſe ſtratagem he diſtributed the ſaid people into diverſe quarters of the City, with ſtrict prohibition that they ſhold not ſack nor aſſault any ones houſe: And his plot took; for being thus divided, he might retire afterwards when he pleas'd to a Kinſ-mans houſe of his hard by, whence having refreſh'd his ſpirits a while there, he betook himſelf about the evening in a cloſe Sedan into Caſtel nuovo, bleſſing God that he found himſelf free from the tempeſtuous gulf of that implacable people.

The report afterward being diſperſed abroad of the retirement of the Prince *Biſignano*, and the people finding themſelfs without a head, cryed out for their leader and conductor *Maſaniello*, who accepting of that charge began more then ever by ſound of Drum to ſuſcitat the people through all the City and Suburbs: But for the evident danger of the infinite hurt that was like to enſue, ſpecially the day beginning already to darken, and night to approach, 'twas thought fitting that ſom religious men ſhould go out in proceſſion through the City, not onely to appeaſe the unbridled people, but to implore divine help: The firſt were the moſt reverend Fathers the Teatins, out of two of thoſe ſix Churches they have in the City, *viz.* From S. *Paul*, and S. *Apoſtles*, there being a hundred in every one of thoſe to paſſe firſt through Toledo ſtreet, and ſo before the Palace to S. *Lewis* Church, wherein the moſt pure Milk of the moſt bleſſed Virgin is kept; and the other paſſing through other ſtreets to the Piazza of the great Market, went in to make long Prayers in the Church

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del Carmine, and then retir'd, which offices of the holy Church was much acknowledged by the Vice-Roy, who ſent effectuall relation thereof to the *Conte d' Ognate* then Catholic Ambaſſadour in the Court of *Rome*.

The Vice-Roy and the whole Nobility doubting that the rabble of the people which elſewhere were increaſing in great nombers, ſhold goe to St. *Laurence* Church, and ſeize upon divers things which belong to the City, and among the reſt of ſixteen pieces of Ordnance, and other Arms kept in the Tower, of that Church, beſides the ſounding of the great bell to armes which hangs in the ſteeple of that Church, and which uſeth to ring upon ſuch occaſion, therefore there were ſent thither ſom Compagnies of Spaniards well arm'd, as alſo, others for the guard of the ſaid Church and Cloyſter of S. *Laurence*.

At two a clock after midnight, the Vice-King accompanied with much ſoldiery, remov'd himſelf from S. *Eimos* Caſtle to Caſtel *Nuovo*, which ſticks to the Royall Palace, there being a bridge to paſſe between, there went alſo thither Cardinall *Trivultio*, with many Officers and Cavaliers; and although it ſeem'd high time for them to think of chaſtiſing the Rebels, yet the Viceroy, like a wiſe Prince, put back his thoughts to ſatiat the hungry people with Bread: Whereupon he cau'sd moſt, even Orders to be publiſh'd that night, and to be perform'd the next Munday, That Bread ſhould be at 33. Ounces, 4. Grains, whereas before 'twas ſcarce 24. Ounces; That the Gabel of Fruit ſhold be abſolutely taken off: He ordered notwithſtanding, That conſiderable gards ſhold be put about the Caſtle. The people did not flag a whit in their former fury that night, but caus'd the Bell of our Lady of *Carmine* to ring out thrice for arming, and conſequently great companies flocking together, they divided themſelfs into divers quarters:

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Som went out to put fire to all the out-houſes of *Naples*, where the Gabels were exacted, with Drums beating before them; Others ſtaying behind to prepare Armes for the day following, they gave themſelves over to plunder the ſhops for Swords and Muskets, For Bullet, Fire and Match: Others went among the Marchants and Lanciens, who without any reſiſtance furniſh'd them with all ſorts of Arms: And becauſe one Maſter of a ſhop wold fooliſhly have made oppoſition with noiſe and threats, and which was worſe, by diſcharging a Morter Peece out of a window, which kill'd one of them, they were kindled with ſuch high diſdain and fury, that putting fire to his houſe, wherein there were divers barrells of Powder, did not only fly up into the aire it ſelf, but carried with it eighty ſeven perſons beſides, and forty four were hurt: To prevent ſuch a diſorder ſom other time, his excellency commanded, That all the Powder in other places through the City ſhold be wetted: So the unbridled peeple paſſing every where with ſuch an imperious authority through the ſtreetes, began to put an Army in order, and provide all things neceſſary for it.

Munday, July 8. 1647.

The ſecond Day.

THe vigilant and great Preparations that the night before the peeple had generally made, caus'd, that although the day was not yet grown cleer, and that the glorious

glorious Sun was not com out of the womb of the vermilian morn, yet up and down the City nothing was heard but Drums and Trumpets, and clashing of Arms, nothing then but Colours displayed, choyce Soldiers, furnished Swords, cock'd Muschets, Archibuzes, Lances, Targets, and that which was of more terror and astonishment, besides the Citizens themselfs, the Country swains, appeer'd from the Villages about with Plowshares, Pitchforks, and Shovels, and rang'd themselfs in a military way for common defence to plow glebs of flesh, and water them with blood: In fine, the Women were seen in great numbers arm'd with fireshovels, and iron Toungs, with Spits and Broaches, and their children with little staves and canes, encouraged the young men to battail: Now let it be considered what such an infinity of Citizens, all arm'd, could do, who being inviper'd as it were with blood in their eyes, cryed out, *Let the King live, let the King our Lord live, let the ill Government dye*: Out Gabels, out Gabels, Let the Dogs dye, who being transform'd to Wolfs, have devour'd the flesh of innocent Lambs: Let them vomit the blood they have suck'd into the cinders of their burnt wealth, the domesty and insatiable Leeches of the City; Let these Wasps fly away, which have hitherto suck'd the sweet honey of the Bees.

With such, and such like cries proceeding from the bottom of their brests, so that they stounded the very ayr, and were enough to soften the hardest Marble, draw tears from the very Pummies, and sighs from Ice, they did animate one another, they re-inforc'd the streets, garded the passages, they did unbowell themselves to provide furniture for the War; Horror, Blood and Amazement raign'd in every corner, the Keyes were consign'd from *Minerva*, to *Mars*, Books were neglected, Studies were abandoned, the Bar was solitary, the Chairs

were ſilent, the Eccleſiaſtiques ſing *Lacryma*, the Law was quiet, Patronages were deſpiz'd, Advocates were dumb, the Judges were idle, Tribunals were ſhut up, the Arſenaths were only open, the Pikes had got the better of the Pen, force of wit, boldneſſe of wiſdom, the hand of the Tongue, Atages of the Gown. The whole City did burn, and was inflam'd with martiall fury; Amongſt which places there rag'd with moſt implacable and warlike heat, being fulleſt of peele the places about the great Market, about *Lavinaro*, *Porta Nolana*, *Convaria*, *Sellaria*, the *Piaz* of the Elm, preparing form'd Squadrons with fire works: Order was given to all the other Precincts of *Naples*, which are 36. in number, to arme in like manner, under paſn of an irremiſſible burning down of their Houſes, which was punctually perform'd: And there being want of powder, they went to a Houſe where ſom was ſold to buy ſom, the ſellers refuſing to ſell any without Order from the Vice-Roy, they rag'd with ſuch a fury, that throwing fir'd matches into that Houſe, they blew up the Powder into the Ayr, and within above 60. Inhabitants, who were afterwards numbred, in regard their bodies remain'd many dayes unbured: This ſucceſſe happen'd at *Porta della Calce del molo picciolo*, and it caus'd ſuch an Earthquake, and ſo fierce a one, through all the City, that 'twas like that terrible ſhake which divers weeks before that great *Galeon* made, which was burnt, being not known to this day whether 'twas by chance, or pure maliee, in the very Port of *Naples*. But they were not a whit diſheartned at this diſaſter, but going to the Kings Powder houſe out of the City, towards *Cap de Chino*, in greater numbers then before, they went about to ſeaz upon all that Magazin of Powder, had they not been prevented by the Labourers, who had put the ſaid Powder in water for hindrance of the

the like miſchance that happen'd in the Port *della Calce*.

While the people made all theſe preparatifs the Viceroy was not wanting by his wonted prudence to acquit himſelf exactly of his duty, although he was retir'd into *Caſtel nuovo* with *Spaniards*, diſpers'd up and down for gards all along that Caſtle, and in S. *Franciſco Xaverio's* ſtreet to the number of 400. He ſhut up in the Royall Palace for his gard 1000. *Almanes*, and at the gates 800. *Spaniards*, with 1000. *Italians*. He fenc'd all *Pizzofalcone*, which lieth above the Palace, and all the neighbouring ſtreets with good Fortifications, making Ramparts of faggots, and raiſing other Trenches, of Earth about the Gates of the old and new Palace, and at the end of the ſtreet looking towards the ſaid Palaces. He commanded a great Peece of Ordnance to be put at the end of every ſtreet towards the *Santo Spirito*, the Father *Dominicans*, and the Father *Minimes*, another againſt the Croſſe of the Palace, another upon the aſſent of *Santa Lucia*, and two before the great gate towards the middle of the new Palace. And becauſe the people knew there came a new Regiment of Germans from *Pozzolo* by Order of the Viceroy, they went to meet them, and kill'd part who made reſiſtance, and the reſt who willingly render'd themſelfs were made priſoners, all bound and lead into the City: The like was don to two Companies of *Italians*, but by order of *Maſaniello* they were releas'd, and arm'd for the defence of the City, and he ſent the Germans to the Viceroy, into the Caſtles all loaden with Bread, freſh and ſalt meats, Cheeſe and Wine, with other comodities; and 'twas a pretty ſight to behold, that people go along the ſtreet dancing with meat in their hands, and bottles at their mouths, making mows all along.

It happen'd upon Munday morning, that the Spaniſh gard, for ſome inſolences they had receav'd, and impri-

ſon'd two mean fellowes, and the peeple fearing they ſhold be executed, they riſe up in ſuch a manner, that by Archibuz and Muſchet ſhots hurting many, and killing ſome of the ſaid gard, they threatned, with howlings, and unuſuall ſchriches, to tear in peeces all the Spaniards which were in *Naples*, if thoſe priſoners were not delivered them; wherefore to avoid ſuch an inconvenience which certainly had hapn'd, they were yeelded up ſafe, ſound and free.

That morning bread of a very hanſome faſhion and of unuſuall weight, was ſold, inſomuch that whereas before a loaf of bread was but little more then 22. ounces, 'twas now a 11. ounces more, in all 33. Therefore one may well conjecture what joy the peeple conceav'd at that: All peeple, both men women and children, Citizens and ſtrangers, went crying up and down the ſtreets; *Let the King of Spain live, let the moſt faithfull people of Naples live; let Graſſa, let Graſſa live, and let the ill Government dye.*

It ſeem'd expedient for the Viceroy, being retir'd as was ſaid before into the Caſtle *nuovo* to diſpatch that Munday morning, by ſome Lords of the Collaterall Councell, and others of the Councell of State, a Note unto *Maſaniello*, who was then Cape or Head of the peeple, wherein he granted as much as was demanded the day before, which was the taking away of all kind of Gabels: But the peeple would not be ſatisfied with this, but ſent to tell him, that they wold have further contentment, *viz.* a Reſtitution of the priviledge granted them by King *Ferdinando*, and *Frederic*, and by the Emperour *Charles* the fift, all which by a public Act, the Viceroy, the Collateral, and Councel of State, with all the Nobility ſhold oblige themſelves to obſerve.

They wold that the Votes of the Gentlemen of the Piazza's ſhold equal them of the peeple: That the peeple

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ſhold nominat the chief Clark of the Market of Graſſiero of the City, all which was promis'd; and mean time there was choſen by the peeple the Lord *Cornelio Spinola* for Graſſiero. It ſhold paſs for a Law, that never any new gabells for the future ſhold be impos'd without the intervention of the *Capo popolo*, who ſhold be a Lord by Title, as it was anciently, when the Prince of *Salerno* was *Capo popolo*; That he ſhold be nam'd by the peeple, and the *Elect* likewiſe made by the *Capiſtrada* to be all choſen by the peeple, without any dependency, or having any recourſe to the Viceroys for the future.

They ſtuck not to demand, that the Caſtle of *Sant Elmo* ſhold be put into their hands, but they proceeded not very far in that propoſition.

His Excellency perceaving the Treaty of Peace to be ſtill delayed, and the peeple to be ſo implacable, and pleaſing themſelves with that kind of looſe living, would lend no ear to any accommodation of Peace, he judged it expedient to do ſom favors to the Duke of *Mataloni*, and *Don Joſeph Caraffa*, his brother, and make them goe out, the one out of the Caſtle of *Sant Elmo*, the other by making him com from *Benevento*, that joyning with other Lords and Knights they might go up and down the City to perſwade the people to conformity and quietneſs, which was don, for many Lords did ride up and down the ſtreets in divers quarters, and in particular the Prince of *Biſignano*, *Caraffa di bel nuovo*, *Il principe di Monte Sarchio*, of the houſe of *Avalos*, the Prince *di Satriano Ravaſchiero*, the Duke *di Caſtel di Sangro Don Ferrante Carraciolo*, the Prince *della Rocella*, the Lord *Don Diomede Caraffa*, the Lord of *Converſano*, with other Lords, dwelling in the *Piazza* of the great Market, where there were infinite ſtore of peeple: They lignified unto them, that his Excellency the Viceroy was very ready to give them all ſatisfaction.

But they answered, That they desir'd no more, but that the Priviledges of King *Ferdinando* should be made good to the City, which was confirm'd by *Charles* the fift of happy memory, who by Oath promis'd the City of *Naples*, at his Invectiture to the Kingdom had from Pope *Clement* the 7. to impose no new Taxes upon City or Kingdom, as well He, as all his Successors, without the consent of the Apostolicall Seat, and being so impos'd, they should be well impos'd, otherwise the City might rise up with sword in hand, without any mark of rebellion, or irreverence to the Prince, for the maintenance of her Liberties: Now in regard that most of the Gabells ever since, some few of small consequence excepted, have bin lay'd without his holiness consent, it was just that they should be all taken off, and that the people shold have the Original of the said Priviledge, which was within the Archives of the City, which is in the Church of S. *Laurence*: Those Lords and Gentlemen understanding all this, they went back to *Castel nuovo* to impart all this to the Viceroy, who presently convok'd the people Collaterall Counsell, with that of State, as also the sacred Counsell of *Santa Chiara* to consult what Answer shold he return'd unto the people.

In the mean time the Arch-bishop, according to his accustomed vigilance and paternall zeal to spirituall peace, as also to the temporall quietnesse of the people comitted unto him; as likewise for the Devotion and Vassalage he profess'd unto the Catholic King, to the Service of his Royall Person and State, Ordain'd, That the most holy Sacrament shold be openly expos'd in many Churches, to invite all comers to implore at such an exigent divine assistance. This was don *nella Capella del Tesoro*, where the Dome is, where the miraculous blood, and the holy head of San *Gennaro*, the glorious Protector

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of *Naples*, was laid out: Moreover all orders went in ſolemn Proceſſions up and down the City, as the *Dominicans*, *Franciſcans*, thoſe *del Carmine*, the *Auguſtins*, the *Jeſuits*, *Capucins*, *Teatins*, and others, who gave ſom generall edification.

That day mighty diligences were made by the peeple who ſhold be their Chief, that by their authority they might make their addreſſe to the Viceroy, and obtain what they deſir'd; and in regard that among others which rid up and down the City the Lords *della Rocella* were of the chiefeſt, and in regard they alſo had their Palaces in the great Market; Therefore they made motions to the ſaid Lords, That they wold pleaſe to imploy themſelfs in behalf of the peeple to find out the foreſaid Originall Priviledge of *Charles* the fifth: The ſaid Lords did promiſe to do ſo, and for the execution thereof they went to *Caſtel nuovo*, accompained by many peeple, where his Excellency commanded them to be admitted, and to enter, the concourſe of peeple remaining without all the while, expecting not without much anxiety an anſwer from the Viceroy.

At the ſame time, and to the ſame purpoſe, the Lord *Prior* was ſent for from S. *Laurence*, with a great train of peeple, and the multitude was ſo great, as if his horſe had bin carried in the aire, out of the lively hopes they had to find the ſaid Priviledge: But the Lord *Prior* finding it would prove a difficult thing for him to find it, as alſo to be ſuffer'd to enter into the Stanzas of S. *Laurence*, by a turn which he gave in a ſtraight ſtreet, going off his horſe, and faigning to withdraw himſelfe upon ſome buſineſs, he got away in the twinkling of an eye, with ſome of his ſervants, by an incredible way of art and velocity, retiring himſelf into the Church of the holy Apoſtles among the Fathers *Teatins*: This adminiſtered cauſe of extraordinary murmuring and diſcon-

tent to the peeple, who thought themſelves baffled and deluded by him, who they expected ſhold have bin their kind of Defendor and Advocat, although there want not ſom who affirm, that the Lord *Prior* had brought them a kind of Paper in a ſheepskin, giving out, 'twas the Original out of a mind of the great Charter of *Charles* the fift he had to quiet them: But becauſe when the peeple ſhew'd it to their Satrapons and Councel, and being told them that it was a counterfeit one, they fell into ſuch a fierce diſdain, that if he had not fled, that good Lord had met with death, as they write, it happen'd ſom hours before to the Prince of *Monte Sarchio*.

The Duke *de Roccella* in the mean while was return'd from the Caſtle, attended by much peeple, to the great Market place, where the groſs of the multitude was, carrying with him a Coppy of the Priviledge deſir'd by the peeple: and becauſe he had heard of the dangerous ſucceſs the Lord *Prior* was like to have, he durſt not ſay it was the very Originall, but he clearly told them it was a true and reall Coppy, the Originall not being to be had for the preſent. Hereupon it was receav'd at the beginning with ſom applauſe, but being read, and read again, and found imperfect, it rais'd a mighty diſcontentment in the hearts of the peeple, who cryed out they were mock'd, cozen'd and betray'd by the ſaid Duke, as they were by the *Prior*, and ſo falling into a mortal hatred of all the Nobility, they rag'd againſt them, threatning them ruin and revenge, and having the ſaid Duke *della Roccella* in their hands, they clapt him in priſon in the *Monaſtery del Carmine*, by appointing a famous *Bandito* call'd *Perrone* to be his Keeper, who finding himſelf once chain'd in the ſame Church, was put at liberty by the peeple; but this man being an ancient friend, and a Confident of the Dukes, did labour the buſineſs ſo effectually with the peeple, that he obtain'd

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the Dukes freedom, obliging himself to restore him into their hands upon all demands; so the Duke having remain'd a day or two in his Palace, retir'd afterward to his Country houses.

There was appointed for one of the principall Heads of the people to be about the person of *Masaniello* a Priest, by name *Julio Genovino*, an old and well temper'd man, who had been the peeples *Elect* during the Government of the Duke of *Ossuna*, a person well practic'd in the Affairs of the Court, and who always endeavoured the advance of the peeples good, but he could not bring it then to pass, in regard the said Duke was revok'd to *Spain*. This man found himself at the beginning of these Tumults in the prison of S. *James*, which was open'd partly for his sake, therefore to gratifie his good will always towards them, they exalted him to this charge; To him they added for a companion the forsaid famous *Bandito Perrone*. These 2. being joyn'd with *Masaniello* gave out a list of 60. and odd houses of such Ministers & others, who had meddled with the farming of the Gabels, or had sold, let out, advis'd, or coopperated any way in the Custom Houses of the said Gabels, having enrich'd themselfs, as was given out with the blood of the people, therefore they deserv'd to be made examples to future ages, therefore their house and goods shall be burnt to the ground; which was don accordingly, as more shall be said, and with so much order, integrity, and neatness of hand, that he hazarded his life who shold touch any the least thing to carry it away: Thereupon one taking but a little Towel was kill'd, another for the Crouper of a Horse had fifty lashes on the back, and diverse others for stealing but small triviall things, after they had made their confessions to their ghostly fathers, were hang'd by the public Executioner in the Market place by the Command of *Masaniello*. He was held unworthy of pity, and to be no well-wisher of the

the peeples good, who commiſſrated the ruining or burning of any of thoſe mens houſes or goods, and who ſeem'd to reſcent it, were eſteem'd no better then Complices to thoſe public Theeves: Whereupon one man having unadviſedly, and by naturall compaſſion, only pitied the burning of the rich furniture, houſe and goods of the Duke of *Caivano*, calling them by chance, *povere robbe*, poor goods, as they were a burning, he had much ado to ſcape away through a little wicket, while the peeple cryed out, Where is this infamous Rogue? where is he? Let him be found out, and we wil bray him in a Morter.

But to proceed more orderly in the Relation of the burnt Palaces, let it ſuffice to know, that the the firſt was *Gieronimo Fetitias*, one of the Farmers of the Corn Gabel, ſituat in the quarters of *Porta Nuovo*, near the houſes of the Lord *Mormile*: There the peeple being flock'd with fagots and pitch, and getting into the houſe, they threw out of the window, all kind of houſhold ſtuff, as all ſorts of Plates, Diſhes, Stools, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Tapiſtries, and all ſorts of Utenſiles, with great ſtore of Money, Chains and Bracelets, breaking the windows wider for that purpoſe; all which were brought to the Market place, and hurld into a great fire, where they were all burnt to cinders, with huge out-cries of the peeple round about, who ſaid, *Theſe goods are our blouds, and as theſe burn, ſo the Souls of thoſe dogs who own them deſerve to fry in hell fire.*

This firſt act of the fiery Tragedy being ended, they went next to the houſe of *Felice Baſile*; This fellow at firſt was a poor Baker, who carried Bread up and down the ſtreets of *Naples*, but in a ſhort time, tampering with the Gabels he became very rich, and having friends at Court; He dwelt neer the *Spirito Santo*, where the peeple being met, and having plundered his Palace from top to bottom, they hurled out at the windows and balcones

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all the houſhold ſtuff, Writings and Books, with other rich Curioſities, and there were 23. great Trunks nombred to be thrown out into the ſtreets, and ſome of them being broke open, ther appeer'd wondrous rich things, as cloth of Gold, and Tiſſues, with coſtly Embroderies, that dazzled the eyes of the beholders; all theſe they took, with a Cabinet full of Perl, and other precious ſtones, which were all hurld into the devouring Element, without ſaving as much as a rag, nor durſt any take up as much as a pin, unleſſe it were to help the throwing of it into the fire.

Theſe two burnings laſted five hours, then they paſs'd to the Palace of *Antonio de Angelis*, a Counſellor, who had bin *Elect* of the people in the time of *Monterry*, and he concur'd with that Viceroy to impoſe many new Gabells: This man being admoniſh'd by many of his friends to ſecure his goods, and his Palace from firing, he neglected their advice; And becauſe the day before they had ta'ne down his gate only, he thought that their fury had terminated there, as being a ſigne they had no further malice unto him; beſides he made account that they wold bear ſom reverence to his long robe: But he reckned without his hoſt, his infortunat deſtiny blinded him ſo, and ſo ſtop'd his ears, that he wold not liſten to wholſom cautions. Whereupon the rabble being com before his houſe, they furiouſly entred, and finding it full of all kind of coſtly furniture to admiration, they preſently deſtinated all for the fire, leaving not a jot unburnt, and that which was of extraordinary conſideration, and the more to be pitied, was, that the Pleas, Writings, Charters, Patents, and Proceſſes of divers poor and rich men were all conſum'd; ther was a Library of curious Books, and many thouſand Crowns found therein, there was two Coches, four beautifull Horſes, and two Mules, all burnt, and they threw bottles

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of oile, into to the fire to make it flame with more violence: In his Pantry, Larder houſe, and Kitchin, there were delicat proviſions, and divers Cheſts of ſweet meats, and a boy having ta'ne but a piece of Bacon which fell by chance, he was ready to be torn in pieces by the multitude; there were 10000. Crowns in good ſilver burnt, beſides veſſels of Plate double gilt. The fire of this houſe was ſo great, that though it was in the night time, yet evry corner of the ſtreet was as clear as if it had been noon day.

Thence they ran to the houſe of *Antonio Mirabella*, another Counſellor, and a Napolitan Cavalier, in the ſuburb of *Mayds*, and they did the like to him, where they left not one ſtone upon another, but conſecrated all to the voracious flame, which laſted above three hours.

At ſix a clock they paſs'd to the Palace of the forenamed *Andrea Anaclerio*, who had been affronted and ſton'd by the boyes at firſt, being the Elect of the peeple, but finding no great matter there, becauſe he had wiſely remov'd his goods the Sunday before, preſaging ſom violence, they in a furious diſdain applyed fire to all the four corners of the houſe, which made a horrible flame, to the terrour of all the beholders, which laſted four hours, till Munday night being paſs'd, the Sun return'd to enlighten the following morn of *March*.

But while the peeple conſum'd with fire the houſes, goods and wealth, beforeſaid, of thoſe public Theefs, as they term'd them, there burnt in the breſt of the Viceroy an ardent deſire to put a period to theſe fearfull Combuſtions, and to haſten an accomodation of all things: Hereupon the *Collateral*, and Councel of State and War had a ſad ſerious diſcours of theſe calamities, and 'twas reſolv'd at laſt, that his Excellence ſhold command four Companies of Foot to re-inforce that ſquadron which was already in the Caſtle all along, and 'twas don accor-

accordingly. Hereupon there was a legall Instrument printed, wherein there was an abolition of those Gabels, and a generall pardon granted: As soon as this Instrumen was printed 'twas sent into the great Market, that all peeple beholding and reading it, might return to quietude and conformity: But it took no effect, becaus that the generall pardon being found imperfect, nor specifying as much as the peeple wold have, but containing divers matters subject to cavillation: Therefore all went off the Kings Ages againe, and the Treaty was dissolv'd, to repair which, becaus they Viceroy perceiv'd the Nobility to be already hatefull to the City, and therefore unfit to quench the fire, but rather make it greater, therefore he purposed to make use of two of the prime Advocats of the peeple, and mueh esteemed by him, who were *Andrea Martellone*, and *Onofico Palma*, therefore the Viceroy having commanded them to come unto him, he committed unto their care and prudence, and that with a great deal of heat and earnestnesse the appearing of the peeple with large promises of Remunerations. They executed what was impos'd upon them with much efficacy, but it produc'd no fruit, and being return'd to the Viceroy, they said 'twas impossible to aswage the fury of the peeple, unless they had deliver'd them the Original of the gran Priviledg that *Charls* the 5. granted: This being understood by the Viceroy, as from the beginning he had ardent desire to content the peeple, specially in this point so much importun'd, he caus'd all diligence to be used, that the said Charter of Priviledge shold be found out: Thereupon he dispatch'd som of the Nobles *Elect* of the City, together with *Don Joseph Maria Caracciolo* a Teatin, to the Church of San *Lorenzo* to this effect, which *Joseph* was a Subject of great valour, and learning, besides his high birth, and a most earnest Co-operator at all times, specially at the con-

conjuncture of these Revolutions, and much devoted to the Service of his King and County.

In the mean time *Masaniello* made it known to all the Marchants in the name of the peeple, and Corporations in the City, That they shold be ready with armes in hand for the service of the peeple; a great part of his Train went a horse-back, and some a foot, to the Houses, as well of Gentlemen, as other persons, of what estate or quality soever, to search for armes, which were delivered him, though with an ill will, both by all Noble men and Officers, there being found in all places many thousands of Archibuzes, Carabins, Musquets, Pistols, and such like arms, as also nine pieces of Artilery which a Marchant had in his house, and which were given him in pawn from the Court for some thousands of Duckets, whereof he was Creditor; They took two Canons more out of a ship, assaulted by them in a new Gally, which was disarm'd in the *Mole*, which being arm'd, was sent to the said vessell to deliver those Pieces, else they wold set her a fire; so the Captain being forc'd, deliver'd seven Canons, all which they plac'd at the mouths of the principall streets of the City: And having understood that *Mazola* a *Genoway* Merchant had in his house good store of arms, they entred his house, where they found 4000. Musquets, which they distributed up and down the Populass, who dwelt in the quarters of *Santa Maria il Pareto*.

The Archbishop seeing, that notwithstanding all proffers of accomodation the Comotions advanc'd evry hour with more fury, it came into his head that he himself wold go abroad in procession, accompanied with the Teatins, and those of S. *Hieroms*, of the Congregation of the *Oratorio*, the same Munday; but doubting it wold not be so pleasing to the peeple, he wold first feel their Pulse, doing this with a great deal of prudence; the

grounds

grounds of his doubt was this, that when the evening before, and the ſame morning the ſaid religious Orders went out in a proceſſion at way, the people did not much like thoſe proceſſions, in regard, that notwithſtanding they were made with a good intent to appeaſe the tumults, yet this being for no other end then to eſtabliſh the ancient *Graſſa* in the City, they ſeem'd to marvail, and did tacitly grumble, to what purpoſe ſhold ſo many proceſſions be made now, that they were buſie to take off the Gabels, and rid the City of all exceſſive Impoſitions, and ſuch Proceſſions were not made then, when, generally againſt the conſent of the people, they were impos'd: Therefore the Archbiſhop, before he would put in execution his deſigns, ſent to the Impoſiters of S. *Paul*, and of the Apoſtles, both of them being Teatin Churches, who Coaching themſelfs with ſom conſpicuous ſecular Prieſts, eminent for their lives and birth, who were particular Elect, *viz. Don Carlo de Bologna*, and *Don Diego de Mendoza*, they all went to the Piazza of the great Market to obſerve the humor of the people, how they wold like ſuch a proceſſion, the Biſhop having no other aimes herein, but the ſervice and ſatisfaction of the City, yet he wold know their inward inclinations hereunto. The ſaid Fathers and Lords being gon to the Market place, they put in ſtrict execution what they had in charge from the Archbiſhop, but they found true what his Eminence had formerly doubted, as 'twas told them by ſome of the chief of the people, who yet thanked very much the Archbiſhop for his pious Endeavors to favour them, not doubting a whit of his zeal and love to the City: But touching ſuch a ſolemn extraordinary proceſſion, they humbly advis'd his Eminence not to do it, becauſe the Prieſts and religious men in thoſe broken times might haply receave ſom incounter or diſturbance, which might prejudice the reputation of the

Church,

Church, by reason of the great multitudes of arm'd men which were evry where, yet for no other end then the advancement of the public good: Therefore they pray his Eminence that he wold expose in the Church the holy Host, and in order public Orisons for forty hours.

The Fathers and Gentlemen being return'd to the Cardinall Archbishop, related unto him what they had propos'd, and what answers they had, therefore his Eminence not thinking it expedient to put his former thoughts in action against the will of a tumultuary people, he inordred the said Prepositors, and all chief Heads and Rectors of Churches, as well secular as regular, that the blessed Sacrament shold be expos'd, and public and private Prayers made, to recomend unto his divine Majesty the wofull condition of City and Kingdom; which was punctually perform'd evry day untill the death of *Masaniello*.

When the Archbishop had sent out those seasonable Orders, it being now night, his Eminence went to Castle *Nuovo* to confer with the Viceroy, and try whether any accomodation could be pitched upon to free the City from those imminent dangers which hung over her, doing this with the greatest efficacy that could com out of the brest of a Cavalier Patriot, and of a zealous Pastor, associating unto him a little after to the same purpose the most illustrious the L. *Altieri*, Apostolicall *Nuntio*, for the time in that Kingdom. There retir'd into the said Castle likewise towards the evening divers Ministers, as well of the Gown, as other Officers, Lords and Cavaliers as well to treat with the Viceroy concerning the same business, as also to withdraw thither for their greater security then they could be in their own habitations. And this is as much as happened the second day, which was Munday.

Tuesday

Tueſday, July 8. 1647.

The third Day.

THe Nepolitan peeple were ſo heated in their deſires, and ſo animated to battail, and to the deſtroying of the houſes of public Miniſters and Partizans of the Royal Court, as alſo of Lawyers and Farmers of the *Gabels*, that no bounds were ſufficient to ſtop their arrogance and fury: As a ſtrong currented River having burſt down the banks and dikes which kept her within her chanel can hardly be brought in again to her wonted regular ſtream, in the mean time, while the fearful Countryman labours with earth, ſtones, clay, wood and iron to mend her banks, ſhe purſues her raging exorbitant cours, dilates her ſelf o're fields, ſpoils the corn, undermines the trees, enters boldly into houſe & cellar without controulment, and ſo doth a world of miſchief. The numerous peeple of *Naples* might be ſaid to be ſuch a River, ſwelling with diſdain and choler againſt the public Officers of Gabels, and ruſhing o're the wonted banks, which were the Laws and Royal Authority of her Prince, the reverence to the holy Church, the fear of Juſtice: But ſhe was not only like an unruly mounding river, but like a tempeſtuous Sea, figur'd peradventure by the Evangeliſt S. *John*, in his book of divine Myſteries, where he ſaith, That with the waters of the Sea there joyn'd living waters of fire, whence 'tis call'd by him, *Mars mixtum igne*: The Viceroy, the Archbiſhop, the Nobility, the

Lawyers labour'd to make up theſe banks and breaches, yet all wold not do, but the River was impetuous, extravagant and violent as ever.

Hence it came to paſs, that the glorious Sun ſcarce appeer'd in the Orient to illuminate the City the third day, but the furious people ran with ſwift pace to the Palace of one *Valenzano*, formerly a very poor Plebean, and afterwards from a petty Clerk in the *Dogana*, came to be a Farmer of the Gabel of Corn, and ſo enriched himſelf extreamly; He dwelt out of Saint *Carlo*, and 'tis incredible what a world of goods, very precious both for the quaintity and quality, were found in his houſe, which were all redac'd to aſhes; ther were two boxes full of Gold found in the cupboard of a window, which were taken and diſpoſitated upon account in the Kings bank.

Hence they paſs'd to the Palace of the Duke of *Caiuano*, towards the little gate of *Santa Chiara*, where all his Writings, and public Books, he being Secretary of the Kingdom, with all his Library, and infinite ſtore of rich Moveables and Utenſils, were found, all which were burnt in two great fires, and the Palace haraſs'd to the ground: What rich Coches, Sedans and Couches, with rare veſſels of Argentry, and Jewels of all kinds, were conſum'd in this Palace? Ther were alſo great ſtore of curious pictures found there, the profane were burnt, but ſom holy pieces were ſent to divers Churches, but reſerving for the flame the frames of them, although they were very gallant and rich, which cours they obſerved in all other places: The flame of this fire was ſo great, that it reach'd to a Monaſtery of Nuns hard by, of the Order of S. *Franciſco*, ſo that they cryed out they were all deſtroyed; It took in a Library of Books, the leaves whereof flew up aloft, that ſome words were legible in the aire, among which there hapn'd one leaf to fall upon

upon the ground from the ſaid Cloyſter, which treated of the Nobility of the ancient Dukes of *Milan*.

I ſhold be over-tedious if I ſhold deſcribe all the deſolations and ruines which thoſe fires did cauſe, with the quantity and quality of goods; I will breefly tell you, that the ſame cruelties, term'd by the peeple Juſt Revenges, were us'd in all thoſe houſes wherof *Maſaniello* gave a Catalog to deſtroy and ruinate: Theſe were *Bartolome a Aquino*, the Duke *John de Caivano*, *Gio: Battiſta Bozzacarino*, all three of *Chiaia*, *John Andrea Tuonavoglia*, who dwelt out of the gate of San *Gennaro*, the Preſident *Cinnamo Sopra Greſu Maria*, the ſons of *Maſtrodatti*, *Juſeppe Sportello* Farmer of the Corn, Preſident *Gieronimo Cacciotolo*, *Ceſar Loprano* againſt the little Hoſpitall, *John Zaralios*, who being an Officer of the Pen, came by his favour at Court, to ſuch huge wealth, that he made himſelfe Duke of *Oſturis*, a principle City in *Puglia*, with ſixty thouſand Crowns annual rent, dwelling in *Toledo* ſtreet, whoſe Palace was one of the proudeſt and moſt magnificent of any in *Naples*, built by himſelf from the very foundation; *Franciſco Pallavicino alle Mortelle*, *Geronimo Nacatella* of *Polyſippo*, and *Andrea Capano* his ſon in l[illegible], *Agoſtin de Fulis*, *Giacomo Frezza*, *Petrillo di Florio*, *Barthelome Balzamo*, *Donado de bellis* Caſhier of the Gabel of Corn, and many other perſons had their rich Moveables and Furnitures, with their Argentry and Jewels of great value, all conſum'd to aſhes.

In the Palace of *Aquino a Chiaia* ther was an ineſtimable Wardrobe, found proportionable to a Kings, which was all deſtroyed: And *Loprano* having conveyed all his goods which were moſt precious to the Monaſtery of the Hoſpital of the *Padri Zoccolanti*, and *Baſile* brought his Jewels and Moneys to the Conſervatory of *Santa Maria di Conſtantinopoli*, and *Zavaglio* brought the

flower of his goods to the Monaſtery of the Nuns of the conception nere his Palace, yet *Maſaniello* came to know of all this, and therefore comanded the ſaid Monaſteries to redeliver and bring forth all thoſe Furnitures under pain of burning, but being terrified by the peremptorineſſe of the comand, and they brought all forth, which were immediatly conſum'd to aſhes, and ſom Coches with the horſes alive, which were found out by the rabble, having bin hid out of theway in ſundry places by their owners.

While the peeple went thus revenging themſelfs of their pretended adverſaries, thoſe two Originall Priviledges of King *Ferdinando*, and *Charles* the V. both which the peeple did ſo earneſtly thirſt after, were found out, and ſo they were brought to the Viceroy by the chief *Elect* of the Nobles, and by the foreſaid *Don Giuſeppe Caracciolo* a Teaten, which labour'd extremely in the buſines: Hereupon the Viceroy did not let ſlip one moment of time, or the leaſt advantage to come at laſt to an accord with the Peeple, promiſing them ſtill all poſſible ſatisfaction, the Card. Archb. of *Naples* did the like, who, with all his might and main, and by the help of his Gentlemen, by going alſo often himſelf in perſon to divers places did not ſpare pains or fear danger; But the peeple finding that the Treaty for a peace went ſtill on with delayes, did begin to declare, that they wold be maſters of *San Lorenzo*, and of the Tower thereof to ſound to a War at any time the great Bell, as alſo to ſecure a Port which they ſuſpected might prove very offenſive to their Quarters in the great Market by Canon ſhot, beſides they would have the uſe of the Artigliery, and other Arms of the City, which were ſtor'd up therein. To which effect about 10000. peeple being got before the place all arm'd, and having begirt the Monaſtery of the Fryers on all ſides, they put themſelfs in a poſture

to

to fight ranging themſelfs in Files, being reſolv'd to do ſomthing : The Convent was then forſaken by the Fryars, ſom Novices being only left, and ſom of the ancient'ſt, the Duke of *Siano* ſon to the Regent *Capece Latro*, *Gio: Baptiſta Cicinelli*, *Don Tomas Aquaviua* ſon to the Erl of *Converſano* with other few Gentlemen being there retir'd with 60. *Spaniards* ſent the Evening before by the Viceroy, for garding the ſteeple, were there ſhut in.

The aſſault was given, and ſom Archibuſes flew off, and a great many faggots were ſet afire, and they prepared themſelfs to batter down the Tower in the firſt place with a huge peece of Ordinance brought thither of purpoſe : The peeple within and the Spaniſh gard it ſelf apprehending ſom fear made ſigns that they wold yeild upon Articles, whereupon the Gates were opened and the Souldiers ſallied forth which were there for a gard as well Spaniards as Italians, with expreſſe order to leave behinde them their armes, granting them only their lives and cloathing which they carried about them ; ſo that the peeple entring there, they ſeized upon all the arms, as Piques, Muſquets, Archibuſſes, with 18 peeces of Ordinance, put in there for the ſervice of the City. To the Militia that came forth *Maſaniello* order'd, that after they had eaten they might be at liberty, and preſently he comanded the great Bell to ſound to arms, but with a public proteſt without any intent of rebellion, but for the ſervice of the peeple, which ſound laſted a good while, as well to ſhew the victory they had obtain'd, as alſo to aſſembly the peeple to new attempts. And ſeeing that the Charter of *Charles* the V. did not yet appeer neither in that place where it ought to have bin kept, which was among the Archives of the City, wher all ancient Writings are us'd to be preſerv'd, they grew very furious, and

drew forth other goods to be burnt, among which was the preſent King of *Spains* picture, which they had not only preſerv'd, but bringing it forth they expos'd it to public view, under a rich Canopy, with much reverence, crying aloud, *Let God live, let our King live a thouſand yeeres, and let the ill Government die*: They placed one great Canon at the little gate of S. *Laurence*, and another at the greateſt gate of S. *Paul*, levelling at that Piazza of S. *Laurence*, they plac'd two under the Piatza, of S. *Biaggio*, two *alla Scelleria*, two upon the Market place, two at the Port of *Capua*, two more at *Porta Nolana*, and the reſt in other places, deſigning a ſufficient nomber of men for the gard of thoſe places; and to ſecure themſelves from the aſſault of all enemies, they diſtributed in evry place ſufficient proportion of powder, of bullers, of match, and other inſtruments, to ſerve the Artillery, and other ſort of fireworkes if need required.

Among thoſe Companies of Combatants, which went abroad that day, there were a great many women with Archibuzes upon their ſholders, and other ſorts of armes, with their ſhe Captaines, Alterezes and Sargeants, they appeer'd like ſo many *Amazons*, and 'twas a rare ſight to behold, ſo that the ancient time of *Nero*, ſeem'd to be renewed when he beſieg'd *Rome*. The Companies went on, and in the midſt of two Souldiers a woman well clad, and not ill favour'd, went with the Armes of his Majeſty upon her head, and with a writing in great letters round about it, *Viva il Re, & il fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli*; Let the King live, and the moſt faithfull people of *Naples*; ſhe went with a naked ſword in her right hand, and a Poynard in her left; There followed after an incredible nomber of ſhe Archibuziers, and others arm'd with Pikes, Lances and Halberts, others with clubs and ſtaves,

ſtaves, with faggots upon their backs, to put fire to the houſes of Traytors and public Thieves of their Country; laſtly, the little wenches of four or five yeeres of age went with little batoons and ſticks in their hands, a ſpectacle ſtrange to behold. There came other Troops of women from divers parts of the City in good order, carrying wood and ſulfer upon their backs to fire where occaſion requir'd: And becauſe there were Citizens enough in the groſs of the Army about *Maſaniello* able to make their party good againſt any power, the reſt were order'd by him to goe to defend their owne quarters and homes: There were ſome Banditi that had mingled themſelves with theſe Companies under a pretext to ſerve the peeple, but their deſigne was, as 'twas found afterwards, to take Booties, or to plot ſom Treaſon.

The Vice-Roy was not furniſh'd with proviſion, nor wold they ſuffer any eatable thing to paſs to the Caſtle, a Felluca was taken, which thought to have brought him proviſion; The Couriers were ſtayed, who brought him Letters from divers places; and he might be ſaid to be in a manner beſig'd with all the Gentlemen in the Caſtle, the peeple having both Land and Sea in their abſolute poſſeſſion.

The Archbiſhop being return'd to the Caſtle to conſer with the Viceroy, and the reſt of the principal Miniſters, the laſt remedy by meanes of that reverend Biſhop was applyed to make a finall Agreement: So the Viceroy deliver'd into his hands the Originall Charter or Priviledg of *Charles* the V. with a promiſe in writing, ſubſcribed with his own hand, to obſerve it firmly, deſiring to go to the great Market place to have it ſeen, and publiſh'd in the Church of *Carmine*.

When the Biſhop had the true Priviledge in his hands he felt an extraordinary fit of comfort, not doubting but

his beloved sheep wold be now altogether quieted, which certainly happen'd, had not a secret Treaty of *Matalone*, and *Don Giuseppe Caraffa* his brother, against *Masaniello*, and his followers, bin discovered, which put all things again out of square.

The Bishop therefore being com to the great Market place, and receav'd by the peeple with mighty reverence and honor, he entred into the Church of *Carmine*, complemented by multitudes of peeple more then the said Church could hold: The said Charter was read with a loud voice, and understood by all with a kind of Jubile of contentment; yet there wanted not, by the secret practise of the Devill, some who, having still rebellious spirits, suspected the truth of that Charter, and that it was not the Originall, but a suppositious one; whereupon suspecting themselfs to be deluded by the Bishop, they began to cry out, yea to threaten him by telling him, Will your Eminence also deceave us? At which instant the Bishop stood in evident danger of his life: The Bish. desiring to penetrate the cause of those whisperings, ask'd *Masaniello* what was the matter, who told him. Most Eminent Sir, this peeple suspect that this Charter is not the true one, and that your Eminence goes about to baffle us, but I doe not believe it, and I will turn against them in your defence, or kill my self, knowing well how punctually honorable your Eminence is. The Bishop answered, My dear sonne, these Priviledges and Charters are the very same which *Charles* the V. subscribed, and which the peeple desire: But because you may be sincerely satisfied of the truth of my proceedings, let us doe this, find me an intelligent man whom you will, and I will deliver it him, leaving it in his hands, and for a signe of the truth I will not stir hence, till this busines cleerly appeer, that you may know, that *I hold you my sons as much as*

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the Gentry, and as your Paſtor and Father; I would ſpill my bloud moſt willingly for my peeple, as alſo for the peace and quietnes of my dear Country. At which words *Maſaniello* grew very quiet, and with him the tumultuous peeple: So they ſent for Doctor *Julio Genovino* a moſt ſavagious man, who knew as much as can be known of the affairs of the City and Kingdome by his long experience, being 80. yeers old, and having been 19. yeers a priſoner, during the time of another Revolution happen'd in the Government of *Oſſuna*. *Maſaniello* therefore made the Priviledge to be deliver'd to that man, that he might ſtudy and review it, as he did all the night following with moſt exact diligence, all which time the Biſhop departed not from the Church of *Carmine*: And it was by the diſpoſition of God Almighty, and the moſt beſſed Virgin, that this happen'd, for that very night there were 36. Houſes of Cavaliers to be burnt, amongſt whom in the firſt place was the Duke of *Mataloni*, the Duke of *Medina las torres*, the Prince and Prior *della Rocella*, the Prince of *Cellamare* Chief Poſt maſter of the Kingdome, *Cornelius Spinola*, *Carlo Spinelli*, *Don Ferrante Coracciolo*, *Carlo Brancaccio* the Counſellour, *Don Franceſco Capece Latro*, *Franceſco Tomacello*, and the Houſes of divers other were to be a Sacrifice, and by the ſole endeavours of the Biſhop they ſcaped it: Though theſe forenamed had been the principall heads and Authors of the diſorder hapned the year before in the proceſſion of the reliques of *San Genaro*, yet the Biſhop as a pious Paſtor, and common Father, rendring them like a perfect Chriſtian good for evill, prayed more in the behalf of theſe then any other, ſpecially for the Houſes of *Medina*, and *Mataloni*. Wherefore *Maſaniello* perceiving the goodneſſe and integrity of the Biſhop, and ſounding out his praiſes

with

with full mouth to all the peeple, it made them desist from the firing that was intended, declaring that he had absolutely forborn it at his instance.

It happen'd, that the same day and time that his Eminence was to reason with the peeple, in the Church of *Carmine*, another general whisper was or'e heard: For after the Charter of *Charles* the V. was read, that which the Viceroy did subjoyn was also read, which was, That he confirm'd all the said Charter by abolishing all the Gabels and Impositions, and that he pardoned all the peeple for whatsoever they had don, and acted in that Commotion, and he promis'd to obtain such a pardon from his Catholic Majesty for any act of rebellion that might have happen'd: When this was heard, you wold not beleeve how greatly the peeple were mov'd, whereupon they began to cry out with a loud voyce, That they never committed any act of Rebellion, but to have alwayes bin most faithfull Vassals, and wold dye so towards his Majesty, who (and they rais'd their voyces to a great hight) they prayed to live a thousand years. The thing they only desired was, That the priviledges made good unto them by King *Ferdinando*, and *Charles* the Emperour, might be made good unto them now: Thereupon thinking they were gull'd and betrayed, they wold give ear no longer to any accord, as also becaus in the said Confirmation his Excellency did not specify, that the whole Kingdom shold be so disburdened, without the necessary Clause of the Apostolical Assent, as they had made instance; and therefore, without being a whit satisfied, they desir'd that the War might be prosecuted, until they might have compleat satisfaction; yet the Bishop labour'd stil to divert them from such thoughts, by reading unto them the Note following sent him from the Viceroy.

My

My moſt Eminent and Reverend Lord,

THe moſt faithful people of this moſt faithful City pray-ed me to confirm their Priviledges, and in regard of the affections and high love which they have always ſhew'd to his Majeſties Service, I granted their Petition; and be-cauſe inſtances have bin made unto me, that for the greater authority it ſhold be publiſhed in pontificial way, I deſire your Eminence ſo to do, and it will be a favor unto me, and a comfort unto the people. God gard your Eminence many yeeres, according as I deſire. Datum 6. July, 1647.

The Priviledg is a diſpatching, and thoſe of the moſt faithfull people ſhall bring it to your Excellence. So I reſt the greateſt Servant of

Your moſt Reverend Eminence,

El Duque de Ercos.

But the people not lending an ear to all this, think-ing the Biſhops promiſes to be lame and imperfect, and being earneſt to purſue the War as it is ſaid already, till ther be a Condeſcenſion to all their Reaſons, they went on in ingroſſing their Militia through all the parts of the City, and by putting in order divers Companies which were very numerous, having 400. or 500. in evry one. The dominion was ſuch, that the very women, arm'd in great numbers, ſom with batoons on their necks, ſom with naked ſwords in their hands, ſom with a ſword in the right, and a dagger in the left, and with Knifes on their ſides, went ſtrutting up and down the ſtreets as ſo many Amazons, before the roy-all Palace, and elſewhere, having one man before for their Van, and another behind for their Rere, crying

out

out ſtill, May the King of *Spain* live, but the ill Government die.

Upon the report of theſe Commotions in *Naples* the Spaniards which were quartered in the nere adjacent Villages were comming to *Naples*, which being known by the peeple, by the Scouts which they kept abroad, they ſent a party to meet them, where they diſarm'd them all, and ſent them back: Ther came alſo 500. Germans ſent from *Capua*, who were billeted ther by by the Governor of that City, but when they came nere the gates the peeple ruſhd out, and ſtripping them of their arms, for their own uſe, they brought them in, and giving them ſom refreſhment, they kept them a good while in the Court of Gard, making very much of them for the innocence they found in them. Such a terror was ſtruck into evry one, that if a boy ſaid to a ſhop-keeper, For how much ſell you the quart of wine? for example ſake ſell it but for ſo much, and no more; and ſo for fruit, and all other things, all obey'd: They went at firſt to put fire to the goods of *Cornelio Spinola* a Genoways, who had reſided in *Naples* above 20. years, negotiating with the Court, and having farm'd the Gabels, and much peeple being found within for his defence, they went to him by way of ſtatagem, ſaying, They were com to treat with him to make him their Graſſier: He excus'd himſelf at firſt, ſaying, that he was not proper for ſo great a Truſt, being a ſtranger, and they aſſuring him, that by long habitation he was becom a free Denizon of the City, he accepted of it, whereupon he ſaid, I have a million for the ſervice of the King of *Spain*, and the moſt faithfull peeple of *Naples*. An Order came forth that day from *Maſaniello*, That in all thoſe houſes where there were Pieces of the King and queen of *Spain*, they ſhold be thrown out, and the Arms of the moſt faithful peeple of *Naples* ſet up under Canopies.

The

The Biſhop about the evening diſpatcht to the Vice-roy Father *Franciſco Maria Filomarino*, a Capuchin, who was his brother, with other Gentlemen, praying him that he wold by all means yeeld to all pretenſions, and give entire ſatisfaction unto the peeple, if he desir'd to prevent the miſchiefs that were like to enſue. When the ſaid *Filomarino* was com into the Caſtle, he began to treat with the Viceroy in the Biſhops name, with a great deal of affection and earneſtnes, in ſo much that by little and little they went overcomming all difficulties, ſo ther were high hopes that an abſolut Accommodation wold enſue.

In the mean time *Maſaniello* gaining power more and more over the peeple, becauſe he was found to be of a great ſpirit and hardines, he rendred himſelf by degrees the moſt belovd, the moſt reſpected and worthy of eſteem by all that poſſibly could be, notwithſtanding that in ſuch a confus'd multitud of ſo many thouſands of peeple ther were ſo many Doctors, Marchants, Notaries, Scriveners, Proctors, Phyſitions, Soldiers, and very worthy Artizans, and an infinit nomber of others that were men of Judgment, Wit, Wealth, Valour, and Experience, and the meaneſt of them ſuperior to him in Condition: But from Tueſday, and all the time forward, when he went in the name of the peeple to negotiat with the Biſhop touching the preſent Affairs, his Eminence remain'd aſtoniſh'd at his Spirit and Parts, which got him daily more and more credit amongſt the peeple, who cryed him up therupon the Chieftain, or Captain General, ſo that all were willing to transfer unto him ſolemnly, as abſolut Patron, the Supreme Command o're all the peeple, and to obey him accordingly. Wherupon in the middle of the market place ther was a ſtage erected by him, where from that time forward the ſaid *Maſaniello* clothed in white like a Mariner, and

in

in his Company other Counſellors of the people, among whom *Genovino*, and that famous Bandito *Domenico Perrone*, taken out of the Church of *Carmine*, as formerly ſaid, by order of the Peeple, had the firſt places; They gave public audience, receiling indifferently from all ſorts of peeple, as well Laicks as Eccleſiaſticks, who adher'd unto the popular party, Petitions and Memorials, paſſing Orders, and decreeing Civill, Criminall, and Military Sentences upon all Cauſes, by arrogating to themſelfs the ſole Supreme Authority, and Deſpoticall Command o're all the City, Villages, and Families, making account that all the armed men that were ready at *Maſaniello's* beck were no leſſe then 150. thouſand Souls, without inclufion of women, boys, and children, who were of an incredible nomber, among whom one wold com to viſit her Husband, another his Father, ſom their Sons, another his kinſmen and friends, declaring that if need were, they wold raiſe another Army for the defence of the Peeple and City. And this is as much as happen'd the third day.

Wedneſday the 10. of July, 1647.

The fourth Day.

THe Napolitan peeple did not ſeem ſatisfied to publiſh unto the world the extreme diſdain they had taken againſt the chiefeſt Authors of the *Gabels* by outward firing and Combuſtions, but they did ſtill ruminate in the night, what further revenges were to be taken in they day.

Hence

Hence it came to paſs that upon Wedneſday betimes, when *Aurora* had hardly uſher'd up the Sun into the Orient, *Maſaniello* order'd, That upon pain of death the Brigade of his Life-gard, which were in nomber about 7. or 8000. perſons, ſhold repair to the Palace of the Duke of *Caivano*, who was thought by the peeple to be one of their chiefeſt Enemies, therefore command was given to paſs through the ſtreet of the little gate of *Santa Chiara* to plunder againe the ſaid Duke, becauſe notice was had of goods of far greater value which were not yet diſcover'd, the Soldiers hereupon as ſwift as lightning went, in obedience to *Maſaniello*'s command, and reentred the houſe, where battring down a door, they found two chambers full of the richeſt Tapiſtry that could be ſeen, with ſundry ſorts of other coſtly Moveables, then they deſcended into the Gardens, and battered divers marble ſtatues and fountaines, grubb'd up the flowers and trees, broke down the balcones, and put fire to evry thing both in houſe and garden.

There went ſom hundreds of that Soldadeſca to the Palace of the Duke of *Mataloni* to burn it alſo, and deſtroy it from top to bottom, purpoſing to ſow the ground with ſalt afterwards; but finding it well fortified with one hundred arm'd Banditos, who were within, they went back to have a recruit of ſtrength, and to return thither towards the Evening to execute their deſigne: So paſſing again to *Chaia* to the Palace of the young Duke of *Caivano Don Franceſco Barile* to get the reſidue of his fathers goods, preſerv'd haply by him, they ruſhed alſo into that houſe, and did miſerable ſpoil to evry thing that came in their way. And as they were doing this, peeple of all ſorts, men, women and boyes brought them faggots, with pitch, oyl, ſacks full of ſtraw, and other helps, making hideous noiſe up and down the ſtreets, as if they had been ſtark mad, and crying, There is but

this

this little ſtraw left in the houſes, and it ſhall ſerve to put fire in the kennels of theſe dogs, who have impos'd, ſuck'd, and ſwallow'd ſuch Gabells from us, and ſaying this, they wold let down the ſack of ſtraw, and throw all into the fire. Other women wold bring in their armes their children, and putting little fir'd matches into their hands, they wold make them throw them into the fire, crying out, Theſe poor lambs ſhall alſo take vengeance of theſe Theefs for the bread they have taken out of their mouthes, ſo with hurling exclamations and curſes they went up and down, yet ſomtimes with theſe interjections of prayer; *Viva Iddio ſempre, & il noſtro Re, & ruvoiano queſti Cani:* Let God live for ever, and our King, and let theſe dogs dye the death: The ſight of all which things would have molified an Adamant, and drawne compaſſion out of the very Rocks.

While the peeple went thus to evaporate their high diſcontentments and deep hatred againſt the pretended enemies of the public good, the Biſhop did very ſtrictly negotiate with the Vice-Roy for a finall accord, by the intervention of ſom choice inſtruments whom he had ſent thither of purpoſe, for 'twas not fitting he himſelf ſhold remove from the Church del *Carmine*, becauſe he prevented thereby the horrible firings and ſpoiles which were threatned to be alſo made thereabouts; he imployed beſides into the Caſtle three Gentlemen of ſpeciall parts, who were *Cæſar Gerardini à Luqueſe*, a Gentleman who was Maſter of his Chamber, one of a lovely condition, of much vigor and prudence; the ſecond was *Don Gennaro Quarana*, and *Guiſeppe ne Roſſi*, both Neapolitan Gentlemen, whereof the one was Vicar-Generall of the Nunns of Naples, a Subject of high learning, and goodneſſe of life: And that Wednesday morning the buſineſſe was at ſo hopefull a

paſſe,

pass, that a motion was made to make a solemn Cavalcata to the Church del Carmine by the Vice-roy, and where all the Nobility shold attend him, that the capitulations of peace might be publickly read there, and afterwards a *Te Deum* solemnly sung, to give God due thanks for his graces: This was intimated to *Masaniello*, who consented thereunto, yet he commanded the people to be still vigilant, and to stand upon their Guard, and ev'ry inrolled Soldier to have his Arms ready, and to stand firm to his post, and not to stir thence upon pain of death. As these things were in agitation and fully intended; the Viceroy ceas'd not to send messages ever and anon unto the Bishop, desiring him to assure the people that they shold have all possible satisfaction, and it lay in his Eminences hands in chief to maintain the Crown of that Kingdom, with the lifes and being of all the Nobility throughout Naples: therefore he had sent him the day before the ancient Charters of King *Ferdinand*, and of *Charles the fifth*, confirmed by the Royall Councell Collaterall, and the Councell of State held of purpose for that effect, wherein there was a generall Indulgence or Pardon granted unto the people of Naples for any offence whatsoever committed, the tenor wherof was as followeth.

Philip by the grace of God, King, &c.

Don Roderico Ponce de Leon, Duke of Arcos.

WEE by an everlasting Priviledge do grant to the most faithfull people of this most faithfull City of Naples, that all Gabels and Impositions be extinct and abolish'd which were laid upon the City of Naples, and the

Kingdom, from the time of the Emperour Charles the V. *of happy memory untill this hour. Moreover we grant a generall pardon for any offence whatsoever committed, since the beginning of this prisent Revolution to this point of time, as also for ev'ry offence and inquisition pass'd that related to the sayed revolution.*

Given in Castel nuovo 10. *of July* 1647.

El Duque de Arcos.

Donato Coppola *Secretary of the Kingdome.*

This being receiv'd by the Bishop, he procur'd suddenly by discreet wayes to induce *Masaniello* to convoque all the Captains, and chief commanders of the peeple together, to hear the reading of the sayed Capitulations, of the accord so much desired by them. The Charter of *Charles* the Emperour being already acknowledg'd by *Don Giulio Genovino*, and presented unto them by the Bishop, as true and originall, therefore there were more then hopes, nay 'twas held a thing beyond all doubt that an agreement would follow: But mark, while the peeple were all assembled in the Church del Carmine there being infinite multitudes which stayed without not being able to enter, because the Church was full already, being there come to hear the Articles read which they seem'd to desire with that anxiety, behold a new chance happen'd (and God forgive him who was the cause thereof, for he bore the punishment a little after) which put all things out of square, and was able to put the whole City to fire and sword: The chance was that there entred into the gate del Carmine which leads to the Market place, a great nomber

nombet of Banditi at leaſt 500. all arm'd a horſe-back, giving out that they came for the ſervice of the peeple ſent for by the forenamed Bandito *Perrone* as he atteſted himſelf before *Maſaniello*, and the ſubſtance of the fact was true, but the end whereunto it tended differ'd much, becauſe that he confederating with the Duke of *Mataloni* and D. *Guiſeppe Caraffa* his brother, had an aym not at the ſervice, but the deſtruction of the peeple, which was firſt to kill *Maſaniello* their leader with divers others of the principall mutineers about the great Market place, and other circumjacent precincts, as 'twas afterwards diſcover'd and ſhall be told hereafter.

The ſaid Banditi being made to com before *Maſaniello*, they were receiv'd with great demonſtrations of love, but while they were there in his preſence, *Perrone* made a motion which was, that the ſaid Banditi ſhould goe a horſeback through the Citty, and take their quarters a part, which things he held to be very eſſentiall, and conducing much to the ſervice of the peeple, whereunto *Maſaniello* replied, that 'twas bootleſſe to do this, but 'twas ſufficient if divided they ſtood a foot ready at his commands: *Perrone* perſiſting in his opinion ſayed often that by all means the Banditi ſhold be a horſeback: *Maſaniello* ſuſpecting ſome ſiniſter practices of *Perrone* in giving this ſame counſell, caus'd that he order'd more peremptorily they ſhould go a foot, and that they ſhold not budg from one corner of the Market which he would aſſigne them for their quarter. The Banditi being much diſquieted in mind, becauſe they had not their intent towards the execution of their deſigne, as they parted there were ſeven archibuz ſhots made at *Maſaniello*, yet they miſs'd him all, but ſome bullets burnt part of his ſhirt and ſo fell to the earth, all which was eſteem'd a miracle of the moſt holy

Lady del *Carmine*, whoſe medail he carried about his neck hanging down to his breſt. Ev'ry one may imagine how much this act might have mov'd the peeple to fury, but there only happen'd confus'd dark rumours and whiſperings for the preſent; but afterwards they fell upon thoſe Banditi and diſcharg'd 300. Musket ſhots at them, wherein they kill'd about thirty, two whereof fell down before the great Altar, three in the Veſtry, one under the very ſeat where the Archbiſhop was, and thither he had fled for ſafe-gard; and the reſt in diverſe parts of the convent, divers alſo were hurt, but the heads of the ſlain were ſet up upon poles in the Market place; and ſome of them ſcaping away into divers places from the crowd, fled into Monaſteries, but moſt into Maria della Nuovo de *Zocolane*. *Perrone* was preſently apprehended, and fetter'd by *Maſaniello's* order, and to be proceeded againſt as ſhall be told ſpeedily. Then they went in queſt of one *Antimo Graſſo* a man as notorious as facinorous, who was one of the chiefeſt of the plot, who was found, and murther'd in the ſame chamber where the Biſhop was, which was one of the ſtands of the Generall. He receiv'd the ſhot in the window of the ſayed chamber, whileſt perceiving himſelfe to be purſu'd by death, he ſought to flie into the Cloyſter, which precipitate flight confirm'd the jealouſies the peeple had of him. The Biſhop was at that time in moſt evident danger of his life, nevertheleſſe without being a whit mov'd or loſing one crum of courage, he confeſs'd and gave abſolution to the ſaid *Antimo Graſſo* before he breath'd his laſt.

The noiſe was ſo great, and the ſhots ſo many, and the tumult ſo high in the Monaſtery, the gates being open'd and pull'd off the hinges, that all the Fryers trembling with fear thought they were all dead men, and

many

many of them confeſſing one to another with crucifixes in their hands, and other images, expected no other then ſudden death; yet nevertheleſſe the Archbiſhop did not give over, but with a notable magnanimity worthy of a Prelat did encourage them, diſtributing his paſtorall benedictions among them up and down with many ſweet words of comfort.

The peeple were much mov'd to ſee the holy Church ſo polluted with bloud, and profan'd with ſlaughters, therefore thoſe dead bodies were carried out into the Market; and the peeple went to find out the reſt of the Banditi who were hid in divers places, whereof divers were kill'd, and the reſt got o're the walls to ſave their lifes. Som were ta'ne alive who reveal'd the treaſon intended againſt *Maſaniello* ſet afoot by the Duke of *Matalone*, either for revenging of the affront he had receav'd the munday before, or to perform his promiſe made to the Vice-Roy, hoping thereby to diſanimate and ſo diſunite the peeple, their head being cut off.

Hereupon the peeple not only dwelling about the Market place, but in other places, having notice given them that the ſaid 500. Banditi came of purpoſe by the machinations of the Duke of *Mataloni* to make away *Maſaniello*, and that *Perrone* was a chief inſtrument to bring this about, *Maſaniello*, commanded the ſayed *Perrone* to be kill'd, but to be firſt put to the torment to draw out of him the trace, order and manner of the plot, with his complices, which being don, many things were diſcover'd tending to the prejudice and fites of the peeple. He confeſs'd in particular, that he and the reſt of the Banditi were ſent by order of the Duke of *Mataloni*, not only to murther the ſayed *Maſaniello*, but alſo by a mine already made to blow up the Ile of the Houſe of *Maſaniello* with the

contiguous houſes under which there were already twenty eight barrels of powder put; and therewith the whole Convent of Carmine, under which there were alſo a mine layed with great ſtore of gun-powder, having to this effect receiv'd from the ſayed Duke a bill for himſelf and his complices, who were engag'd in the plot of fifteen thouſand crowns, which accordingly was found about him: ſo much *Perrone* confeſs'd and no more, and though 'twas enough, yet he confeſs'd not all, which was diſcover'd afterwards by others: Having confes'd all this, his head was chopt off with a brothers of his, and they were pitcht upon pikes in the Market place, to be a ſpectacle to the world.

'Twixt the Banditi who were taken alive, and not ſhot, one of them deſired his life of *Maſaniello*, and he wold diſcover unto him ſom conjurations far greater and more generall then *Perrone* confeſſed, or *Graſſo* tither, which if he detected, his life was promis'd him, provided his diſcoveries prov'd tru: Hereupon he reveal'd that the night following, preſuppoſing that the foreſaid five hundred Bandite horſe had formerly had good ſucceſſe, there were many Troops of Horſe to ſecond them, and they were to ſet fire to certain mines under the great market place, at ſuch a time when it was fulleſt of peeple, and trod by armed men, which commonly according to their former cuſtom was us'd to be about three hours in the night, at the ſtriking of which hour they were to give fire to the mine, which conſiſted of fifty cantaras of Powder and more, amounting to fifteen thouſand pounds, or thereabouts, and ſpread up and down through the bowells of the ſaid Market place, which had made fly into the ayre all the peeple then preſent, and blown up the edifices circumjacent, with the monaſterie and Church del Carmine, inſomuch that there had periſh'd at leaſt beſides the deſtruction

ſtruction of the holy buildings and profane, about one hundred and fifty thouſand ſouls: A caſe of infinite compaſſion, juſtifying any other bloody revenge which the peeple might have taken for ſuch a barbarous and unheard of cruelty: when the mines had taken effect, the Banditi were to diſperſe up and down, joyning with ſom of the Gentry whom they had brought in with them, and fall upon the reſt of the common peeple, and put all to the ſword; this being underſtood by *Maſaniello*, he ordered that with all poſſible diligence thoſe ſubterranean places ſhold be ſearch'd that were reveal'd by the ſaid priſoner, which being found true and real, he pardoned him his life, but with perpetuall baniſhment from the City and Kingdom under pain of life; the ſaid powder being taken up from all thoſe places under ground, did ſerve for proviſion to the peeple for many days, for they had ſcarcity thereof.

It was diſcover'd alſo by the confeſſion of other Banditi, being put upon the rack, that by the machinations of Duke *Matalone*, and his brother *Perrone* and *Graſſa*, having the chief hand therein, that the waters which by aqueducts ſerv'd the City of Naples were poyſon'd, as alſo the corne, which after much diligence being found to be tru, ſpecially in thoſe Ciſterns which receive the rain water, as in the Sellaries, the public Markets, and other places inhabited by the meaner ſort of peeple, for it was prov'd that two poor children had died by thoſe waters; therefore the Aqueducts which convey'd thoſe waters being broken ope, notice was given by ſound of Trumpet and Drum, with Bills fix'd in all quarters of the City, that none ſhold drink of thoſe waters that paſs'd through the Formale, which was the common Aqueduct. At the ſame time by order of *Maſaniello* were diſpatch't many companies of armed foot and horſe through all the City, and the

Suburbs, to take the reſt of the Banditi, who were retir'd for Sanctuary to divers Churches and Monaſteries, ſpecially in Sancta Maria della Nuova, where a great number took ſhelter, and it was bruited abroad, that Don *Guiſeppe de Caraffa* was com alſo thither for favors which he had receiv'd from the Vlceroy from Benevento to Naples: He plac'd alſo at the ſame time divers gards at the gates, that the Cavaliers ſhold not get out to joyn in bands againſt the peeple, which was much fear'd, out of the conteſſions which were drawn from the foreſayed Banditi; therefore an exact ſearch was made for theſe in all the Monaſteries throughout the City, where divers were found, and being drag'd out they had their heads chopt off, and put up upon poles up and down the ſtreets. And becauſe there was a report ran that the Duke of *Mataloni* himſelf was hid at St. *Efrem*; one of the Capuchins Churches, a great ſquadron of armed men went thither, with ravenous reſolutions to drag him out and execute him: But a little before having got timely advice by a Spie, he got out in the diſguiſe of a Capuchin Fryer; and although the peeple went all the waies to overtake him, yet they could not do it, in regard that he was got before upon a ſwift Courſier towards Benevento; the peeple being much enrag'd at his eſcape: But whoſoever of his ſervants, pages, laquays, Muſick-boyes, or any other that belong'd unto him came into their hands, they preſently murther'd them. And becauſe the rage of the peeple after the ſayed Duke of *Mataloni*, was bent next againſt D. *Guiſeppe Caraffa* his brother, there went foure thouſand perſons all arm'd to the foreſayed Monaſtery of *Santa Maria della Nuova* of the Zoccolanti, where he had ſecur'd himſelf, as alſo his brother, Father *Gregorio Caraffa* Prior de la Rocella, who being aſſiſted by God for his innocence and innated goodneſſe, became a Prophet to himſelf, and

to

to his brother Don *Guiſeppe*, of the approaching danger that did menace their deſtruction, he exhorted and conjur'd him to get away with him, and to transfer themſelfs to a place of great ſecurity: But he, not giving eare to the exhortations of the Prior, but yeelding to his hard deſtiny, he remain'd alone in the ſayed Monaſtery, the Prior taking leave of him with teares in his eyes; who being ſcarce gon, the foreſayed rabble ſurpriz'd the place, and ruſhing in with extreme rage, though a great while they could not find him, he being hid in the ſecreteſt place of the Monaſtery; whence he got means to give notice to the Viceroy of his deſperate condition; and therefore to amuſe or divert the rabble, he deſir'd him to let fly two peeces of Ordnance (but without bullets) among them; and it might be, that being ſo terrified, they might returne to the town to take new counſells, and ſo he might have opportunity to make his eſcape. This note being ſowed 'twixt the ſole and the ſhoo of a poor converted Frier, he gave him a good reward to go with it to the Caſtle: But what? the bearer had ſcarce put himſelf upon his way, but being ſtop'd by ſome malicious ſpies, he was ſearch'd from head to foot, where they found the ſayed note, and ſo they fell upon him moſt furiouſly, and chop'd off his head.

Caraffa hereupon having loſt all hopes of preſerving himſelf, for the certainty the peeple had got that he was in the ſayed Monaſtery, and for the hot eager malice wherewith they purſued him he reſolv'd to attempt an eſcape, being told by the Fryers, that the brutiſh peeple wold ſearch all the cells, dormitories, with any other places public or private within the Monaſtery; as alſo the altars themſelfs, Church-yards, and ev'ry corner of Church or Convent: having don ſo in ſundry places, and chop't off the head of whomſoever they found

found; But to do this with leſſe danger he put off his Fryers weeds and apparrel'd himſelf with a ſecular habit, wherein leaping out of a window of the Monaſtery over againſt a ſhop where a Silkweaver dwelt, he recover'd himſelf with four of his confidents all habited like Friers into the next houſe where a mean woman dwelt, and hiding himſelf there under a bed, he prayed her (with large promiſes of reward) to conceal him; but the ill-natur'd and baſe woman promiſing her ſelf a greater reward from the promiſcuous crew, diſcover'd him, and deliver'd him into their hands, with the other foure of his retinue, among whom when they had ſeiz'd upon him, they dragg'd him along the little Piazza of Ceriglio, notwithſtanding that he had promis'd twelve thouſand Crowns in good gold if they wold ſuffer him to eſcape: and although ſom began to hearken to ſuch a proffer, yet the greater number wold not, but barbarouſly cryed out with loud exclamations, kill him, kill the Traytor; at which words, among others which ſlaſhed him with daggers and ſtillettos, a young fellow, ſon to a Butcher hard by, with a great knife cut his throat, and chop't off his head; which being done, 'tis incredible what exultations of joy and triumphing there was among them, as if they had taken off the head of the great Turk, and cut to pieces the whole Ottoman *Empire*: ſo his head being fixed upon the top of a pike, and under it one of his feet and half a leg, with this inſcription underneath, which was written in huge characters that they might be the more legible: *Queſto é Don* Peppo Caraffa *rebelle della patria, & traditore dell fideliſſimo popolo.* This is Don *Peppo Caraffa*, a rebell to his country, and a traytor to the moſt faithfull peeple. And becauſe at the ſame time the heads of the other foure who were of his train were chopt off, and put alſo aloft upon poles, though

lower

lower then that where *Caraff*'s head was, to make it appear the more eminent; and having put his Porter in the midſt of four more, and tyed about his temples a royall crown of lead, in this poſture they made him goe up and down the market place, dragging all along the bodies of thoſe five, till at laſt they threw them upon a dunghill among ſtones and filth. This being done, they cryed out, *Viva Dio, & il noſtro Re milli anni, & muoiauo gli traditori del fideliſſimo popolo.* Let God live, and let our King live a thouſand yeers, but let the traitors of the moſt faithfull peeple die the death. With ſuch funeſtous preparatifs, and in ſuch an ignominious proceſſion was the body and head of *Caraffa* preſented to *Maſaniello*, who was there preſent all the while, and commanding his head to be brought nearer unto him, he pluck'd him often by the hair of his muſtachos, diſgorging many baſe opprobious words, and making a kind of ſpeech unto the peeple touching the Juſtice of God which comes ſurely, though ſlowly, to puniſh the guilty, and uſeth to make a compenſation for the ſlowneſſe with the greater ſecurity, making application of the doctrine of that wiſe man, who without ſtudying could by the meer light of nature ſay; *Lento quidem gradu divina procedit ira, & tarditatem ſupplicii gravitate compenſat.*

Maſaniello having terminated his ſpeech unto the peeple, commanded that all the heads of the Banditi, and other facinorous Traytors that were taken in the Monaſtery of the *Zoccolanti*, and in the *Ceriglio*, ſhold be diſtinguiſhed from others, and plac'd by themſelfs, and fix'd in the great Market place, but the carcaſe of *Caraffa* ſhould be tied to a beam athwart, and his head ſhould be put in a grate of iron with his foot nail'd underneath, and fix'd without the porta di *Gennaro*, through which the paſſage was to the Palace of *Mataloni*, putting

putting above that grate of iron, and under his carcaſe in the market place the fore-ſaid words in large legible Characters. *Don Peppo Caraffa Rebelle della patria, & traditore del fidelcſſimo popolo*, all which was punctually executed, the peeple ſtill bawl'd aloud, let Traytors die, let Traytors die; and nothing was heard up and down the ſtreets in ev'ry corner, but ſhirkings, and howlings, with horrid curſes, which made a hideous noiſe in the aire.

At this ſpectacle of *Caraffa* the fear of the Cavaliers encreas'd ſo much, that they expected no other thing then to be torn in peeces, ſeeing them lay hands ſo inhumanely upon ſuch that were us'd to make that City tremble at other times, as alſo the whole Kingdom of Naples: And the foundation of their fears was the greater, becauſe that after the diſcovery of the plots made by the Banditi, the peeple riſe up and mutiplied more faſt then ever, for that very night there were numbred 114000. arm'd perſons, without black caps, and the gentlemen that adher'd to the peeple, with diverſe other, as the Catalog was ſeen in the hands of *Don Georgio Serſale*. As alſo of the doubts they had that the Viceroy himſelf had a hand in that conjuration of the Banditi, and to make him reſolve to grant them whatſoever they deſir'd, *Maſaniello* commanded that no refreſhments or proviſion ſhold paſſe into the Caſtle, where he and his Ducheſſe, with the Collaterall Counſell, and the Counſell of State, with the greateſt part of the Kings Miniſters, Servants and Officers reſided, as alſo into thoſe quarters where the Spaniards were billeted, where they permitted neither bread, or wine, or ſnow to be carried, but only a few roots, and herbs.

He commanded alſo, becauſe he intended to choak them with thirſt, as well as to famiſh them with hunger, that

that all the Aqueducts ſhold be cut off: Whereupon the Viceroy ſeeing himſelf in ſo ſcurvy a condition, diſpatch't a letter to the Archbiſhop, that he wold make knowne to the peeple his ſincere intentions towards them, and that he was not only a meer ſtranger, but moſt averſe to the practiſes of the Banditi, and their abominable conjurations; For proof whereof he might aſſure them that he us'd all humane induſtry that could be imagined, to apprehend thoſe Banditi, and deliver them to the hands of the peeple, to doe with them what they pleas'd; ſuch were the proteſtations of the Viceroy to clear himſelf of thoſe ombrages he found the peeple began to have of him. The Tenor of the Generall to the Archbiſhop was as followeth:

Moſt

Moſt Eminent, and moſt Reverend Lord,

THe newes of the diſtruſt of the peeple, with that accident of the Duke of Mataloni, *put's me in a great deal of care, for I deſire no other thing but the ſatisfaction of the peeple, and the contentment of the City; therefore I thought good to let your Eminence know that if I had any of the Banditi in my hands, I wold deliver them to the power of the moſt faithfull City, or any other that diſturb'd our quietneſs. Your Eminence may pleaſe to let this be known, and command that notice be ſent me of what paſſeth, and how your Eminence fareth, whoſe moſt Eminent perſon God preſerve for many years. From the Palace this* 10. *of July*, 1647. *Your Eminence may pleaſe to perform whatſoever I offer'd the moſt faithfull City in the behalf of his Majeſty and my ſelf. My Lord, what hath lately happen'd leaves me full of wonder; I offer to your Eminence by the life of the King, that any of the Banditi whom I can lay hold on, I will immediately ſend them to the moſt faithfull peeple, to whom I wold be right underſtood, for I deſire nothing elſe but quietneſſe.*

So I am the greateſt ſervant of your Eminence,

El Duque de Arcos.

The Arbiſhop did acquaint the peeple by vertue of the foreſaid Letter, with the right intents of the Viceroy towards them, which help'd to mitigate in part the ill talent that was conceiv'd againſt him; yet notwithſtanding *Maſaniello* did publiſh a rigorous Ban, that all as well people, as Cavaliers, ſhold be ready at the ſound of the public Bell under pain to have their houſes fir'd; for the ſuſpition continued ſtill, that there was a plot for more Banditi to invade the City, and to joyn with the Spaniſh and German Militia to ſurpriſe her; but whereas Cavaliers were mentioned in that Ban, 'twas to make an oſtentation of their power, rather then to make uſe of any of them, for they did not confide in them. There were veſſells full of earth and ſtones plac'd at the head of ev'ry ſtreet, and upon the approach at night *Maſaniello* commanded for the Watch of the City, and to prevent all robberies, that Forts and Baſtions ſhold be rais'd at the mouth of ev'ry ſtreet, not only where the peeple, but where the Nobility did inhabit, which was perform'd with ſuch ſpeed that 'twas marvellous, for before half an hour of night all that vaſt City was found barricadoed and fortified, with barrels full of earth, faggots, timber and ſtones, ſo that but one could paſs at a time, and that with ſome difficulty: He commanded alſo that all the Houſes and Palaces, as well of Cavaliers, as of Citizens, as alſo of Monks and regular Orders, under pain of having their Monaſteries burnt, ſhold put out lights towards the ſtreets out of their windows and corners, as alſo that ſtubble, and other combuſtible things ſhold be put on fire to cleare the ſtreets, that in caſe the Banditi entred the City, they might be more eaſily diſcern'd by the light of thoſe fires diſpers'd up and down the ſtreets: all this was executed with punctuall and exact celerity by all, as far as the Regents of the Chancery, as by all the Gownmen, Nobles, Cavaliers, Regulars, and by all con-

conditions of people, being all very much affrighted by the ſad tragedy of poor *Caraffa*, and 150. heads of the Banditi, all which was don in leſſe then the ſpace of 6. houres, which were ſeen fix'd upon divers poles up and down the ſtreets; They were alſo terrified at the huge number of 150000. men all arm'd, and being ready to obey the beck of *Maſaniello*, who as he had been another *Cola di Renzo*, did no ſooner ſignifie his pleaſure, but it was don in a minut, in ſuch a manner, that if he ſayed bring me the head of ſuch a one, or let ſuch a Palace be burnt, and the houſe of ſuch a Prince be plundred, or any other the leaſt thing commanded, at the very inſtant without any doubts or replies 'twas put in Execution, a glory that no King or Emperour yet enjoy'd: And to put a period to the tragicall acts of this day, he declared by the dreadfull noiſe of Drum and Trumpet the Duke of *Mataloni* to be a rebell to his King and Countrey; and whoſoever ſhold bring him in ſhold have thirty thouſand Crowns in gold, and his head ſhold ranſom one hundred and fifty Banditi, and ten thouſand Crowns were added for a reward to him that ſhold bring him alive, ſo he ſent Companies up and down to find him out, but *Maſaniello* imployed his own brother to find him out at Benevento with a conſiderable ſtrength of Horſe and foot.

Thurſday

Thurſday the 11. of July, 1647.

The fifth Day.

'TIs well known, by that which *Pliny* and *Tiraquello* do affirm, That in the Olympick Games, it often fell out the Judges did give the palm and prize in doubtfull combats, not as much according to the vertue and valor of the combatant, as for the favor and applauſe of the people: One may deſervedly think then, that *Maſaniello*, although but young, and of a very low birth, but having the empty gale of popular applauſe blowing upon him, ſpecially of ſuch a huge maſſe of people as are in Naples, obtain'd the truncheon of generall command over them: But the wonder is the greater, that ſo baſe a creature (I will not ſay a Fiſherman, but a Fiſhermans boy, nor a complete man, but a youth in a manner) ſhold draw after him ſuch ſwarms of people, and the ſecond day to be attended by the civilleſt and diſcreeter ſort of men; the third to make himſelf abſolute Commander o're them, and the charge of Generaliſſimo, ev'ry one ſhewing obedience to his commands accordingly; the fourth and fifth day by his ſagacious orders, ready diſpatches, and oportune expedients; and above all, by his ſpiritfulneſſe, efficacy and capacity in negotiating buſineſſes of ſo great importance: He was held to be of ſuch wiſdom and counſell, that he rais'd a kind of admiration in all men, and particularly in the mind of the Archbiſhop, who more then any other had occaſion to try his capacity, by treating with him, and by the rigorous juſtice (from the firſt day of his reigon, to the laſt end of his uſurped dominion) which he exercis'd; as alſo for his precipitated barbariſms, as we ſhall touch anon,

the ugly horrors and aſtoniſhments he ſtruck into the whole City: For, he had an unſpeakable boldneſs, which ſeem'd wonderfull to the preſent, and will ſeem incredible to the abſent, not as a Plebean, or ſom abject fellow, but like a kind of great martiall Commander, having threats in his looks, terrors in his geſtutes, and revenge in his countenance, ſubjugated all Naples: Naples, the head of ſuch a Kingdom, the Metropolis of ſo many Provinces, the Queen of ſo many Cities, the Mother of ſo many glorious *Hero's*, the Rendevouz of Princes, the Nurſe of ſo many valiant Champions, and ſpiritfull Cavaliers; this Naples by the impenetrable judgments of Heaven, though having ſix hundred thouſand ſouls in her, ſaw her ſelf commanded by a poor abject vile Fiſher-boy, who rais'd a numerous Army, amounting in few hours to one hundred and fifty thouſand men; he made Trenches, ſet Sentinells, laid Spies, gave ſignes, chaſtiſed the Banditi, condemn'd the guilty, view'd the Squadrons, rank'd their Files, comforted the fearfull, confirm'd the ſtout, incouraged the bold, promis'd rewards, threatned the ſuſpected, reproach'd the coward, applauded the valiant, and marvellouſly incited the minds of men, by many degrees his ſuperiors, to battell, to burnings, to plunder, to ſpoil, to blood, and to death. The whole City, yea the Spaniards themſelfs ſtood aſtoniſhed, that in ſo great and ſo confus'd a multitude of infinite numbers of armed people, he could proceed ſo regularly in his orders, and that they were ſo exactly obſerved, that there was never ſeen nor known the like, that he ſhould be ſo obſervant to Ladies, ſo reſpectfull of the holy Church and her Officers, that all the while he wold nor ſuffer any outrage to be offer'd them, except only in *Santa Maria della Nuova* in the queſt of *Mataloni*: that among ſuch a world of tempting rich goods which there were burnt up and down, he wold not ſuffer the value

value of a pin to be converted to private uſe.

The firſt order that was publiſhed by *Maſaniello* upon Thurſday morning betimes, was, That all men ſhold go without cloaks, gowns, wide caſſocks, or ſuch like, which was generally obeyed, not onely of the common ſort, but of all the Nobility, of all the Church-men, and Religious Orders; and 'twas a marvellous thing, if not rather ridiculous, to ſee the Dominicans, Carmelites, the Regular Canons, Jeſuites, Teatins, Prieſts, and all ſorts of Regulars, yea the Canons and Dignitaries of the Cathedrall Churches, the Chaplains of the Archbiſhop *Filomarino*, of Cardinall *Trivultio*, of the Viceroy, the Apoſtolicall Nuncio, and of all the Biſhops reſiding then in *Naples*: And if we give credit to the relation of many, their Eminences themſelves went without upper garments all the while that *Maſaniello* reign'd, every one ſubmitting to ſo vile a fellow.

He commanded alſo that all women, of what degree or quality ſoeuer they were, ſhold go without fardingalls, which was alſo obeyed; and that when they went abroad they ſhould tuck their petticoats ſomwhat high that it might be diſcern'd whether they carried any arms underneath; it having been diſcover'd, that under ſuch long robes ſundry ſorts of armes have bin brought to the Banditi, and other enemies of the peeple: And beſides, the night before there were many papers thrown up and down, wherein there were inklings given of ſom notable deſign againſt the peeple. That morning alſo all the ſtreets were intrench'd, & the cannons from the Magazin of *San Lorenzo* were brought down, and ſet upon carriages, and plac'd in divers parts of the City which lay moſt advantagious, and companies both of foot and horſe were diſpers'd up and down, well arm'd, to be able to withſtand any force.

Maſaniello commanded alſo, that all Cavaliers, under

paine of life ſhould deliver their Armes, as alſo all noble perſonages, to the hands of ſuch Officers as he ſhold ſend with commiſſion accordingly; and that all their ſervants ſhould alſo give up their weapons for the ſervice of the peeple; which they did, though with a very ill will; for, they plainly perceiv'd the deſigne of this diſarming, which was not onely to make them unable to make any oppoſition, but to expoſe them to the mercy of the furious peeple their Enemies.

There was alſo that day an Excize put upon all edible commodities, and at what price they ſhould be ſold: There was alſo by command of the ſaid *Maſaniello* in ſundry of the moſt eminent places of the City, divers frames of pictures ſet up of *Charles* the Emperour, and of his Catholic Majeſty *Philip* the fourth, now regnant, with the Armes of the City of Naples drawn underneath; and when the Souldiers paſs'd by any of thoſe places, they cryed out, *Viva il Re di Spagna, & muoia il mal governo*, let the King of Spain live, and let the ill government die.

While that morning the Commands of *Maſaniello* were publiſh'd and executed ev'ry where throughout the City, the Archbiſhop, who from Tueſday morning kept himſelf within the Monaſtery of del Carmine, to be able to negotiate with more conveniency with *Maſaniello*, and with other heads of the peeple, he was not wanting to publiſh the true intent of his meaning, and of that of the Vice-Roy, and the fervent deſire he had to put in execution the laſt accord, thereby to appeaſe this high popular fury, which ev'ry day, ev'ry hour, yea, ev'ry moment, was the cauſe ſtill of greater hurt and ruine; therefore having ſent into the Caſtle Father *Filomarino* his Capuchin brother to that effect, he imployed that morning *Cæſar Gherardini* the Maſter of his Chamber to induce the Vice-Roy to ſatisfie

the

the people, and to give his aſſent to what was demanded, aſſuring him of the inclination that the ſaid people had to a peace, ſo that all depended upon him; otherwiſe going thus arming daily more and more, and madding up and down the ſtreets, he could not but prognoſticate a total and irreparable ruine to City and Kingdom: The Vice-roy receiv'd the Embaſſie of the Archbiſhop with unſpeakable contentment, and to ſhew his readineſſe and uniformity of thoughts with the ſaid Archbiſhop, he writ unto him againe a moſt affectionate Letter, wherein demonſtrating the ardent diſpoſition he had to publike tranquillity, he referr'd himſelf to ev'ry thing that his Eminence had done, and would ratifie whatſoever he would promiſe, *ex nunc pro nunc*, to the end, that all delayes might be cut off, by carrying and returning Propoſitions and Anſwers from one ſide, and the other, ſo much in prejudice of the publike good of the City: The Letter was in effect as followeth.

Moſt eminent, and moſt reverend Lord,

THe Newes which the Maſter of your Eminencies Chamber brought me, have adminiſtred to me much contentment, and they were conformable to the hopes that I have alwayes had to ſee all matters accommodated by the operations of your Eminence, to whō all ſhall be attributed; I pray continue your wonted diligence that hitherto you have us'd, that we may ſee this mighty buſineſſe come to perfection: And becauſe we may not be ſubject that what is once agreed upon may be intangled, the only remedy will be, that whatſoever you ſhall promiſe to this moſt faithfull people, I will make good: and as I

desire that nothing may be credited but what shall be sent from your Eminence, so I shall not give faith to any thing, but what shall com from your hands: God gard your Eminence for many yeers.

From Castel nuovo this
11. of July, 1647.

I kisse the hands of your most reverend Eminence, and rest,

The greatest of your Servants,

El Duque de Arcos.

The Archbishop having receiv'd from the Vice-Roy this ample Commission and faculty to doe what he held expedient, he caus'd to be call'd unto him into the Church del Carmine, *Masaniello* with his Counsellors, *Genovino*, and *Arpaia*, and reading unto them the said letter, with much dexterity and eagernesse he forc'd himself to represent unto them the tenderneſse of the Vice-Royes affections towards the people, and his own most ardent desires to give them all possible satisfaction that might afford them a plenary contentment: Therefore they by a reciprocall correspondence of affection, and for the universall quietneſse of the same people, were bound to condescend unto, and consummate the whole businesse, by conforming themselfs to an accommodation; On these persuasions twenty of the chiefest Rulers of the people being present in the Church del Carmine, and a great number of the most civill sort of people; they all promis'd by firm asseverations to his Eminence, that for his love, and to correspond with the love of the Vice Roy, they were most ready to finish the accord: Therefore these should be a care taken forthwith to make the Capitulations. The Bishop rejoyc'd extremely

extremely for the assurance the People gave him that day to conclude the accord so much breath'd after; and to give beginning to distinction of Articles: The Vice-Roy thought it expedient to put them together, who also did so greedily thirst after an accommodation; and this he did by the agency of *Guiseppe de Rossi*, a Minor his conventuall Theologue, and such advice being very gratefull to the Viceroy, he answer'd the Bishop with another letter, recommending unto him with the hotteſt tenderneſſe that could be, the expedition of the buſineſſe, which could permit no longer delay, referring (to which end) to the ſubſtance of the letter formerly ſent him by the maſter of his Chamber; the coppy of the laſt is this, wherein he touch'd at the detention of certain Gallies arriv'd at the port, but it ſhould be far from prejudicing or diſtracting the Treaty any way; or to hinder the ſatisfaction that was intended to be given the moſt faithfull people, as hereafter ſhall be mentioned.

Moſt eminent, and moſt reverend Lord;

THe Theologue whom your Eminence ſent unto me, told me to day ſhold be put in execution in the behalf of the moſt faithfull people that which is capitulated, and that I wold detain the Gallies: I ſend this order open, becauſe they may be detain'd in any place where they ſhall be found: to day we hope we ſhall get out of this care by the interceſſion of your Eminence, whom I return to pray, that no delaies be admitted, but that matters be tranſacted according to the paper which the Maſter of the Chamber brought from your Eminence, whom God preſerve many years. From the Palace 11. *of* July 1647. So I reſt,

Of your moſt eminent reverence
the greateſt Servitor,
El Duque de Arcos.

The Theologue brought this generall Commiſſion juſt at the time when the Archbiſhop was very buſie in diſtending the Capitulations of the peeple for an accord; which being diſpatcht with greater celerity then was beleev'd, wherein there eaſily appear'd a concurrence of divine aſſiſtance, by the interceſſion of the moſt glorious Virgin del *Carmine*, they were ſent forthwith by the hands of Father *Filomarino* the Capuchin by his Eminence unto the Viceroy, that his Excellence ſhold ſign them with his own hand, which was done; and it being notified by the ſaid Father, that the deſire of the peeple was to have the ſayed Capitulations legally authorized by publick act, and ſubſcrib'd not only by the Viceroies hand, but the Collaterall Councell royall, together with the Councell of State, all was readily aſſent'd unto. Therefore another letter was ſent in more earneſt terms, then any of the former, wherein the Archbiſhop by efficacious inſtances did deſire His Excellence wold operate to bring to a period that ſolemn ceremony ſo much panted after by the deſires of the peeple, repreſenting unto him the imminent dangers that otherwiſe wold enſue, and were viſibly hanging o're City and Kingdom, to the diſſervice of God and the King, the holy Church, and the Citizens, to the diſcomfort of women, and whereon depended the lifes of ſo many innocent babes, as alſo for the advantage and boldneſſe the enemies of th Crown wold take for to undermine it, and to embroyl [as in former times was practis'd] ſo floriſhing a Kingdom, notwithſtanding its fidelity and conſtancy of loyalty known to all the world, ſpecially to the alwayes ſacred and Catholic Houſe of Auſtria: The Viceroy replied, that he wold willingly and moſt chearfully ratifie and confirm all things in the name of his Majeſty, and not any their priviledges, but the generall Indulgence or pardon already promis'd, with aſſu-

rance

rance that for the future he wold moſt rigorouſly puniſh all the Banditi, or any other perturbers of the public pe ce, eſteeming all that moſt faithfull people for his Majeſties dear children, and the moſt beloved vaſſalls of all his Crowns, and ſhold be reſpected ſo alwayes by himſelf. I thought good to diſplay this in Italian for ſuch who do not well underſtand the Spaniſh, b t the letter of the Viceroies was punctually to this following effect.

Moſt eminent, and moſt reverend Lord.

BY the hand of your Eminence the pretenſions of this moſt faithfull Peeple of Naples have been ſettled; I have granted them the Great Charter or Priviledge whi h they defir d that was in the time of Charles V. *which I diſpatch't in form, and I again approve and ratifie whatſoev r that Priviledge of his Cæſarean Majeſty containes in the name of his now Catholicke Majeſty Regnant: And touching the generall pardon, let it be drawn up accor ing to their own fancy, I will confirm it, both touching matters paſs'd, as alſo for the future: Moreover I will puniſh the Banditi with all ſeverity, who were call'd in by avy one whatſoever, and with greater rigor then formerly, as the chiefeſt perturbators of the publike peace; but finding that the concluſion of this buſineſſe ſtill ſuffers delayes, and inconveniences ariſe thence ev'ry inſtant, I thought good to repreſent again and again unto your Reverence all this, that as being the Father of the whole City you wold intimate unto the moſt faithfull people, that from theſe protractions may ariſe, that the enemies of His Majeſty may lay hold on an occaſion*

caſion to diſquiet this flouriſhing Kingdom, and ſow new diviſions in ev'ry corner; a thing which this moſt faithfull people muſt needs be ſenſible of, and it behoves them ſo to be; which people have ſhew'd them alwayes ſo zealous in his Majeſties Service; I earneſtly deſire that all conſultations may tend to their good: Moreover, your Eminence may pleaſe to intimate, that all the inconveniences that ſhall grow by not taking ſpeedy reſolution to the Service of God, to that of the King, to the holy Church, to the Citizens, to women and innocent children, all this ſhall be put to their account who ſhall delay the accompliſhment of that which is already pitch'd upon, ſince for my part I am ready night and day in the name of his Majeſty to put ev'ry thing in execution: beſides I have done all things that were poſſible in the behalf of this moſt faithfull people, whom His Majeſty doth eſteem for his Sons, and the moſt beloved of all his Monarquie, and I wold treat them ſo, deſiring their eaſe and quietneſſe. I put all things in your Eminences hands, whom God preſerve many years. 11. July, 1647.

Since I had written this letter I underſtood your Eminence is not in the Carmine; I pray be pleas'd to return thither, and treat with the moſt faithfull People accordingly, and by our grave authority to let them fully underſtand, how infinitely it imports to put in execution what is agreed upon, and to cut off all delayes; it will be a work worthy of your Eminencies care; I will add no more but that I am the greateſt Servitor of your Reverence,

El Duque de Arcos.

As

As ſoon as the preſent Letter, and the ſubſcribed Capitulations were delivered unto Father *Filomarino*, and brought back by him to the Biſhop, they were conſign'd by him to the power of the peeple, it being ſolemnly appointed, that after the ſayed Capitulations had been publikely read in the Church del Carmine in the preſence of the whole peeple, *Maſaniello* ſhould goe in company of the Archbiſhop to the Caſtle to ſpeak with the Viceroy.

About ten a clock the ſame day the report being diſpers'd that the Accord was finiſh'd, and that *Maſaniello* was to tranſfer himſelf to the Caſtle to ſpeak with the Viceroy in perſon, 'twas incredible what a multitude of peeple gather'd together in the great Market place, beſides thoſe numbers that fill'd the Church of Carmine, where the Archbiſhop ſitting under a great canopie of ſtate hard by the great Altar in a ſtately chair, the Capitulations were read from the Pulpit by a Notary, where ſtood alſo on foot *Maſaniello* apparell'd in cloth of Silver, together with his Counſellor *Genovino*, and *Arpaia* the new elect of the peeple: This was one Don *Julio*, *Genovino's* old acquaintance in the time of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, who at the beginning of theſe tumults found himſelf in the government of *Tevarola*, an inhabitant of the City of Averſa, and was ſent for purpoſely by *Maſaniello*.

The Capitulations being read and underſtood, and receiv'd with inexpreſſible joy and applauſe, *Genovino* went up the Pulpit, and with a loud voice ſaid theſe words: *My peeple, theſe are the things which you have ſo long deſired, and endeavoured to be procured ever ſince the Government of the Duke of* Oſſuna, *yet could they never be had; but by Gods ſpeciall grace, and the bleſſed Virgin of Carmine our Lady, we have obtained them; Let us Jubilize for ſo high and ſignal*

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a bleſſing, let us triumph for ſo glorious a victory, let us give heaven due thanks for ſo dear a trophy, thundring upon this bleſſed occaſion Te Deum; to which Hymne he himſelf giving the beginning, he came down from the Pulpit, and the muſic was purſued by two Quires, accompanied with the deep ſound of Organs, and the ſweet quaverings of divers muſicall inſtruments, which filled with ſuch a jubilee and joy the hearts of all peeple, that a good part of the Spectators out of a tenderneſſe did fall a weeping for exceſſe of contentment.

Te Deum being ſung with that raviſhment, the Biſhop did prepare himſelf to accompany *Maſaniello* with his company towards the Palace to viſite the Vice Roy; but to make this Cavalcata more ſplendid, and with greater magnificence and decorum, *Maſaniello* had commanded before under pain of firing, that all Maſters of Families ſhould hang their windows, walls and balcones with the richeſt ſilk pieces and tapeſtries they had; beſides, that care ſhall be taken to have all the ſtreets cleanly ſwept which lead along to the Caſtle: 'Twas marvellous that this thing was no ſooner ſpoken, but executed by all ſorts of perſons, as well Nobles, Cavaliers, Eccleſiaſticks, as Merchants, Citizens and Artizans: and one Gentleman diſdaining to obey the commands of ſuch a baſe fellow, he was perſwaded by a well-weigh'd diſcreet friend of his, to conform, and not contract with ſo powerfull and popular a man, urging unto him the examples of ſom Spaniſh Grandees who complied with the time, and ſo became Conqueror as it were of the fury of *Maſaniello*, from whom by his diſobedience he had happily brought fire and ruine upon himſelfe.

Maſaniello diſpatch'd preſently a Captain of his to the Caſtle, to acquaint the Viceroy of his intention to come

come to parley with him, desiring to know his pleasure therein; the Vice-Roy made shew to like the message and the visite, therefore he answer'd, that he might com when he thought good, for he wold gladly see him.

Masaniello having shaken off his Mariners vest, which was no other but a shirt, a wastecoat, and a linnen pair of breeches, he cladhimself with cloth of Silver, with a toting plume of feathers in his hat all white, with a naked sword in his hand, and mounting in this posture upon a prancing giner, he march'd towards the Castle, he went before the Bishops Coach, attended by fifty thousand of the choicest of the peeple, whereof there were som Foot Companies, som Troops a Horse-back: upon the right side of the Bishops Coach did ride *Mateo d'Amalphi Masaniello's* brother clad in cloth of gold, with rich sword and dagger sutable, and upon the left side there rid the new *Elect* of the peeple, *Francisco Antonio Arpaia*, and immediately neer the Coach came in a Sedan the prime Counsellor of the peeple, Don *Julio Genovino*: the further the Cavalcata advanc'd, the more did people increase of all degrees, ages, sexes, and occupations, wherewith all the streets were thronged, great acclamations and applauses were sent up to the air, wherewith ev'ry ones heart did overwhelm for the different state of plenty and freedome which they were like to have from that condition of penury and subjection they were formerly plung'd in; the cry was in ev'ry corner, *Viva il Re di Spagna, viva il Cardinal Filomarino, viva il fidelissimo popolo di Napoli*: Let the King of Spain live, live Cardinall *Filomarino*, let the most faithfull peeple of Naples live: with such acclamations they entred the Castle, where before the Fountain Medina there went to meet *Masaniello* in the Vice-Royes name the Captain of his Guard a horseback, but without armes, saluting him in the name of his Master, and giving

ving him the welcom to the Palace, where his Excellence expected him with much desire: *Masaniello* returned him the salute, and 'twas observ'd, though not with as much curtesie, yet with as much gravity and few words, which being don, *Masaniello* stop'd and made signes the peeple shold go no further, there being twenty thousand peeple already entred, and 'twas admirable to see how immoveable they all stood, and with what incredible silence: Then *Masaniello* lighted off his ginet, and began to speak in a loud, yet gentle tone as followeth:

My deere and much beloved peeple, let us give God thanks with eternall sounds of Jubilee, that we have recovered our former liberty; who would have thought we should have com to so fair a passe? they seem dreams or fables, yet you see they are truths and reall story; let infinite thanks be given to Heaven, and to the most blessed Virgin of Carmine, *and to the paternall benignity of the most reverend Bishop our Shepheard; Will my people, who are our Masters? answer with me, God:* and the peeple answer'd accordingly, and with ready ecchoes took the sound from their Generall *Masaniello:* this being done, he took out of his bosome the Charters of King *Ferdinand*, and of *Charles* the Emperour, with the new Priviledges confirmed by the Vice-Roy, by the Collaterall, and Councell of State, and with a louder voice then before, redoubling his words he said; *Now are we exempted, and free from all Gabels, we are eas'd of so many weights, impositions are taken away and extinguish'd now, now is restor'd that deer liberty in which rests the happy memories of* King Ferdinand, *and of* Charles *the Emperour: I, for my owne particular, desire not any thing, I doe not pretend any thing but your publick good, the most reverend Archbishop knows well, my right intentions told him often, and confirm'd by Oaths, and as*

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from the beginning of our juſt reſentiments, for the deſire his Eminence had to ſee the people quieted, I as offer'd 200. *Crowns a Moneth out of his own purſe, all the time of my life, provided I ſhold proceed no further in the pretenſions deſir'd by us, but ſhold be an inſtrument to accommodate all things; I ever, though with many thanks refus'd that offer. Moreover, if I had not bin tied by the ſtrong tie of a precept to his Eminence, and terrified with the thunder of Excommunication, I wold not have apparel'd my ſelf as you ſee me, I wold never have ſhaken off my mariners weeds; for I was born ſuch, ſuch a one I liv'd, and ſuch a one I mean to live and die. After the fiſhing of publike liberty which I have made in the tempeſtuous Sea of this afflicted City, I will return to my Hook and Line, not reſerving to my ſelf as much as a nail for my own dwelling: I deſiring no more of you, but that when I am dead, you wold every one ſay an* Ave Maria *for me: do you promiſe me this? Yes, yet every one anſwer'd, we will do it but* 100. *years hence:* Maſaniello *replied, I thank you. And let me deſire you not to lay down your Arms till a confirmation com from Spain of all theſe priviledges from the King our Liege Lord. Truſt not the Nobility, for they are Traytors, and our enemies; and upon this theame he inlarg'd himſelf in ſuch ſpitefull and acrimonious terms, that for modeſties ſake I omit them. He went on ſaying, I go to negotiate with the Vice-Roy, and within an houre you ſhall ſee me again, or at leaſt to morrow Morning; but if to morrow I be not with you, put to fire and ſword the whole City; do not you paſſe your words unto me to do ſo? and why not? Yes that we will, they anſwer'd all reſolutely, you may be ſure of that. Well, well, replied* Maſaniello, *though what hath hitherto paſs'd hath not much pleas'd the Vicetoy, yet His Majeſty will find that he hath not loſt*

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any thing by it; onely some of the Nobility our enemies have lost by it, who will return to their former beggery, ravenous Wolfs who bought and sold our bloods, never regarding the glory of God, the service of His Majesty, or the common good of City and Kingdom. Now the Temples of the Spanish Monarchy shall be adorn'd with the most precious Crown that ever she bore upon her head; that which shall be given him by us hereafter shall be all his, and not as in former times: for when we gave him any treasure, it vanish'd away, and was half drunk up by his Officers.

Having spoken thus much and more he turn'd at last to the Bishop, saying, most eminent Lord, blesse this peeple: The Bishop reach'd out his cap out of the Coach, and making two signes of the Crosse on both sides, he gave them his pastorall Benediction.

And thinking to go on with his *Cavalcata*, the number of peeple was so great, that it fil'd the whole Castle, and so hindered the passage. And because going to treat of peace, 'twas unseemly that such a confus'd company of peeple shold go along, *Masaniello* upon pain of life and of rebellion, commanded that no body shold make one step farther; which was inviolably observ'd with marvellous obedience. He advanced therefore a horseback first, and the Archbishop in his Coach with *Arpaia*, and *Genovino*, and *Masaniello's* brother: Being com neer the Palace, where there was a strong trench garded by Companies of Horse and Foot, and all the Balcones and windows being lin'd with armed men, *Masaniello* pass'd furiously into the trench, and the Bishop after him with other horses and coaches; and being entred into the Court, as they went up the stairs, the Viceroy was there ready to meet the Archbishop, who brought in *Masaniello* to do him reverence, which he did, and putting himself at his feet, he kiss'd them

them in the name of the people, thanking his Excellence for the grace he had don them touching the Capitulations granted them, saying he was com thither that his Excellence might dispose of him as he pleas'd; whether he would hang him, break him upon wheels, or put him to any other kind of death: But the Viceroy made him rise up, saying, *He never knew him to be culpable, or that he had offended His Majesty in any thing; therefore he might be merry, for he shold be alwayes well regarded by him*; and with th se words (they say) he often imbraced him: Whereunto *Masaniello* replied, *That He never had any ill designs in all his life, but all were bent to do His Majesty service, and unto His Excellence, whereof he called God to witnesse*: And saying this, being come up to the innermost rooms of the Palace, they discours'd a little alone; Then came in the Archbishop, and they all three consulted about the affairs of the City then current, and the present estate whereinto 'twas fallen.

In the mean time there were divers whisperings in the Court below, among the huge concourse of people that was gather'd together in such numbers, from all parts and corners of the City, besides those that were first assembled in the great yard of the Castle, which were so thick, that one might have trill'd a bal upon their heads: the murmur did arise from som jealousies that *Masaniello* might be arrested, or at least som hurt don unto him; therefore the Viceroy thought it expedient that he might be publikely seen in an open balcone with the Archbishop and himself, which was don accordingly; whence *Masaniello* facing the people, sayed, *Lo I am here, I am alive and free, Peace, Peace*: at which words the people exceedingly rejoycing cried also, *Peace, Peace*: a little after all the bells rung in the Churches circumjacent, as in the Churches of S. *Lewis*, of the holy Spirit, of the Cross,

and *Santa Maria del Angeli*, but he not liking that ringing, commanded they ſhold ring no longer; which was obeyed accordingly; *Maſaniello* told the Viceroy, now my Lord you ſhall ſee how obedient the Napolitans are, ſo he bade them cry out, *Viva Dio*, *Viva la Madonna del Carmine*, *viva il Re di Spagna*, *viva il Filomarino*, *Viva il Duca de Arcos*, *viva il fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli*: Let God live, let the moſt holy Virgin of Carmine live, let the King of Spain live, live *Filomarino*, and the Duke of Arcos, with the moſt faithfull peeple of Naples; and with ev'ry *Viva* that he cryed, the peeple followed him, and at laſt he cryed *Muoia il mal governo*, let the ill Government die: This being don as the firſt proof, he tryed a ſecond upon the peeple, and putting his finger upon his mouth there was a profound univerſall ſilence, that ſcarce a man was ſeen to breath; afterwards, for a laſt proof of his authority, and the obedience of the peeple, he commanded with a loud voyce out of the Balcone wherein he was, that ev'ry ſoul there preſent, under pain of rebellion and life ſhold retire from that Court; which was punctually and preſently obey'd, as if they had all vaniſh'd away, not one remaining behind, inſomuch that the Viceroy was amaz'd at ſuch a ready and marvellous obedience.

Many diſcourſes being paſs'd in the Palace 'twixt the Viceroy, the Biſhop and *Maſaniello*, they appointed among themſelfs that the Capitulations ſhold be printed which were demanded of the peeple, and ſubſcrib'd by the Viceroy, as alſo by the Collaterall, and the Counſell of State and War, and that the Sunday next following, the Viceroy, accompanied with all the Tribunals ſhold go to the Dome in Perſon, where the ſayed Capitulations ſhold be publickely read, and ſworn unto by ſolemn Oath, to obſerve them for ever, as alſo to procure that they ſhold be confirm'd by his Catholike Majeſty: After this

this the Bishop went down with *Masaniello*, having taken their leave of the Viceroy to take Coach: So afterwards the Viceroy did ratifie all, as desiring nothing more then that by his moderation and prudence the confusion shold cease, and the City freed from Banditi, from plunderers and facinorous men: Hereupon he commanded his Commissary generall of the field to be alwaies at hand to receive his Orders, which was obey'd exactly.

After this parley *Masaniello* swayed with more dominion then ever he did in quality of absolute Monarque or'e the City, as well in civill as warlike affairs *ad modum belli*, with uncontroulable independent authority till his head was chopt off. When he parted from the Castle the Viceroy bestowed on him a rich chain of gold of 3000. crowns value, putting it about his neck with his own hands, although he had refus'd it divers times; but afterwards receiving it by the advice of the Bishop he was declar'd at that same time by the Viceroy Duke' of S. *George*, by a renunciation made him of that title not long before by the Marquis of Torrecuso: and for the last seal of complement, *Masaniello* prostrating himself at the feet of the Viceroy, he kiss'd his knee, after which embracement, he sayed, Son go in peace, and God blesse thee; whereupon having taken his last leave, and going down, the Archbishop brought him into his own Coach, going thence to Toledo street where the Archiepiscopall Palace stood; in which journey 'twas a pleasant sight to behold ev'ry window hung with rich Tapestries, Carpets, Curtains, and Hangings, and the streets full of great Wax candles and Torches, it being now one hour in the night, and the bells ringing out in ev'ry Church that had any through all the City.

As they were com to the Archbishops Palace, while he was in discourse to entertain *Masaniello*, a noise was spread abroad, that a great number of Banditi were com

againſt the peeple; the Marquis of S.*Ermo*, who was of the Family of the *Caraccioli*, entring the ſame time into the town, being return'd from his countrey-houſes with ſom horſemen, which made the jealous peeple think they were Banditi; ſo that there wanted but a little that the Marquis had not bin torn into pieces with all his company: but diſcovering himſelf what he was, & being known by divers, they went to acquaint *Maſaniello* with all, who was yet with the Archbiſhop in his Pallace, and the firſt that went was the Marchioneſs of S.*Ermo*, Aunt unto the ſaid Marquis; which ſhe did as wall to ſpeak with *Maſaniello*, as to deſire the Archbiſhop to interpoſe and inform him of the truth for the ſecurity of her Nephew; *Maſaniello* had ſcarce underſtood the ſubſtance of her deſires, but taking her by the hand he told her, Lady Marquis, the leaſt hair of his head ſhall not ſuffer; ſo he commanded ſom of the peeple, who were there preſent, to acquaint the Commanders and Captains of the *Militia* up and down the City with his pleaſure herein.

After this *Maſaniello* thinking to return to his houſe in the Market place, the Biſhop deſir'd to make uſe of his, wherein putting himſelf with *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, together with his brother, they departed.

By reaſon of the rumors which were ſpread that night, as is ſaid already, that a great number of Banditi ſhold invade the City, all the peeple remained arm'd, and very vigilant, for by command of *Maſaniello* divers bells were ſounded to that purpoſe, eſpecially that of S.*Johu* of Carbonata, that of the Market, and that of S. *Auguſtine*; the lights were alſo doubled that night in all the windowes, and fires kindled up and down in moſt ſtreets, which made the City as bright as if it had been at noon day: there were alſo triple gards placed at every Gate, who asked the names of all ſuch that paſs'd, and repaſs'd, and examined them ſtrictly.

Friday

Friday the 12. of July, 1647.

The ſixth day.

THe condition of the coward is ſo vile and abject, that he trembleth at ev'ry thing that ſuddenly happeneth, the leaſt puff of wind that bloweth, the leaſt bird that chirpeth, the leaſt bough that ſhakes, the leaſt leaf that wags, the leaſt vermin that ſtirs doth ſo affright him, that it fills his members with fears, his face with paleneſs, and he ſeems to have a fit of an Ague, or is like one ſhaken with extremity of cold, and oftentimes if he hear any noiſe or tinamar, he betakes himſelf to his heels, his feet proving his beſt counſellors.

Such apprehenſions of fears ſeem'd to have been got into the hearts of the Napolitans at this time, both of the Gentry and Commonalty, the one fearing enemies from abroad, the other thoſe within the City; The one ſtood in fear of the late uſurped power the peeple had got, the peeple did fear deſigns, plots, & ſtratagems from the Nobility and Gentry, over whom they had ſo much inſulted. Ev'ry troop of popular ſquadron ſeem'd to the gentry to be a whole army: on the other ſide any ſtrange face that entred into the City ſeem'd unto the ſuſpecting jealous peeple a Trojan horſe, that would vomit out arrowes and thunderbolts, and cloſe intrapping enemies: hence it came to paſſe that ſo many of the Nobles & Gentry abandoning the town, and getting into the countrey, made the countrey all over to appear like a flouriſhing populous city, for not proſtituting their honors and reputation, with their rich moveables, to the diabolicall fury of a tumultuous unbridled rabble: but the peeple drew ſiniſter arguments from this retirement of the Nobility, for they

ſuſpected that they withdrew into the Country out of a dangerous deſigne to joyn with the Banditi, whereof they had an ill-favour'd example upon Wedneſday before, in the perſon of the Duke of *Maſaloni* and his brothers; beſides the public noiſe which flew up and down upon the wings of fame before that project was diſcover'd. God forgive them who introduced ſo peſtiferous an abuſe.

There was taken that Friday morning a Felluca with ſix Mariners, and four ſhort coats compleatly arm'd, one of them carrying a great packet of Letters, who being bound and brought before *Maſaniello* where his Squadron was, the ſayed Letters being carryed upon the top of a Pike, and 'twas found they came from the Duke of *Maſalone* to his Secretary, and though nothing could be inferr'd out of them in prejudice of the moſt faithfull people, yet nevertheleſſe in regard of the mode of writing which was dark, and in cyphers, and becauſe of the former practices and malevolence of the ſaid Duke, *Maſaniello* caus'd thoſe ſix to be dragg'd to the rack; thinking they wold detect ſom new ſtratagems: the Mariners alſo were ſtrictly examin'd, but upon their innocent anſwers they were releas'd, but for the other, after they had bin tortur'd with the rack moſt pitiouſly, their heads were chopt off.

It being blaz'd up and down ev'ry where that *Maſaniello* did exerciſe the office of Captain Generall of the people, and that it was confirm'd unto him the night before by the Vice-Roy, he was therefore the more fear'd and obey'd: he elected another Tribunall in Toledo ſtreet, with proviſion of all inſtruments that were requir'd to execut Juſtice, and he plac'd there a Leiutenant for him, who that very day condemn'd four Banditi more, with ſhort caſſocks, ſuch as the Courſers of the Nunciatura uſe, which four were beheaded upon the

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new Scaffold which he had commanded to be there erected, which ſtruck a great terror in the Courſes call'd in Naples *Scopporelle.*

The ſame morning though *Maſaniello* had put off his cloth of ſilver ſute, & taken again the habit of a mariner, yet was he obey'd & feard by ev'ry one: he began betimes to give public audience in the Market place, not upon a bank, but out of a window of his own houſe which look'd into the Market, whither they us'd to reach him memorialls & Petitions upon the end of Pikes, which were infinite, he being with an Archibuz in his hand ready cock'd, which was of great terror to ev'ry one who came to negotiate with him; and the more, becauſe there were eight or ten thouſand men in continuall watch before his door: ther were alſo thouſands from other places, who came to receive their commands from him, and to publiſh his Orders, which ran all in theſe words, under *pain of rebellion and death*; inſomuch that it was a thing beyond all wonder to ſee ſo many Commands, Bans, Commiſſions and orders publiſh'd & affix'd to poſts & walls, ſubſcribed *Thomas Anello d' Amalphi Capo, & Capitan Generale del fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli, Thomas Anello* of Malphi Cape and Captain Generall of the moſt faithfull peeple of Naples: All which Orders were executed with marvellous promptitude and exactneſſe, a thing incredible to the abſent, and ſcarce credible to the beholders, who were upon the place, that a wretch extracted out of the dregs of the peeple, ſhold in five dayes make himſelf Patron of five hundred thouſand ſouls; that he ſhold bridle ſuch a ſpiritfull City as Naples, and have at his beck of all ſorts 200000. Combatans, who all acknowledg'd him for their Generaliſſimo, that he ſhold have abſolute dominion both by night & day, with the diſpoſing of all things according to his pleaſure and fancy: Among other Orders iſſued by him the ſaid Friday morning,

theſe following were of the number. *Under pain of life ev'ry one ſhold cut off his great lock, and wear no Perriwigs*, declaring he had commanded this, becauſe many Banditi were found habited like women with Arms underneath: he renewed the Orders of the day before touching Prieſts and Religious men, *that they ſhould not wear their upper habits; That all Friers or religious men that were found not to be of the City ſhold be brought before him, to be examined whether they were true Fryers, or Banditi ſo habited: That upon the ſounding of two a clock within night ev'ry one ſhold retire to his lodging, and after that time whoſoever was found upon the ſtreets ſhold die irremiſſibly without mercy. That that Friday being paſs'd, every one ſhold retire to his own ſhop, and that at ev'ry poſt four men ſhold be for a gard, who ſhold have a Carlin given them, two meaſure of Wine, and twenty Ounces of Bread every day, and that they ſhold change every other day, by which reckoning in City and Suburbs the gards might amount to thirty thouſand men.*

And becauſe from the beginning of the revolution many Lords, Cavaliers, and Officers were retir'd with great prudence to divers Monaſteries and Convents, as alſo ſundry Ladies to the Nunneries, one of the firſt Friday Orders by *Maſaniello* was, that every one upon pain of life ſhold return to their houſes, and incontinently every one was conſtrain'd to ſubmit unto, and obey this command as far as Duke, Counts, and Marquiſes, Regents aad Officers, els they had expos'd themſelfs to the fury of the mercileſſe rabble.

Ther was another command iſſued out, which was a a moſt rigorous one, that not only the Natives, but Forreners ſhold ſet upon their gates the arms of the King of Spain on the right hand, and the Arms of the people on the other, and 'twas ſuddenly put in execution, by

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foren Lords,and Miniſters,and Spaniſh Regents,as well as by Napolitanes.

Beſides the hundred and odd Banditi heads, as was ſayed before, which were expos'd to the public view of the World in the common Market place, divers other Delinquents were put to death this day, and according to the quality of their Offences, ſom were hang'd, ſom beheaded, ſom ſet upon wheels, and others ſhot to death. The Friday morning betimes he caus'd one to be bak'd alive in a fornace, becauſe he made his bread lighter by ſom ounces; and in the evening he caus'd another being culpable of the ſame offence, to be ſhav'd cloſe head and beard, and ſo ſent him to the Caſtle to receive the reſt of his puniſhment,by the Viceroy: He caus'd a Vintner to be hang'd becauſe he had kill'd a Centinell: He caus'd a Sicilian to bebe headed,becauſe he had taken fifteen Carlines to murther a man: He caus'd a boy to be apprehended, who brought news that there were four thouſand foot, and ſixteen hundred horſe upon their march towards Naples,which boy he ſent to the Viceroy, who remanded him,and ſo was hang'd for an Impoſtor: He had ſeven Secretaries, and ten Miniſters to puniſh whom he pleas'd; In ſo much that he was fear'd,obey'd, and ſerv'd with as much exactneſs, readineſs and terror, as ever any vaſſall obey'd the Gran Turk.

All the Banditi,and Prieſts of a lewd life, who by his order were taken, were ſuddenly ſlain,and if his commands were not inſtantly perform'd, he ſtood with a muſquet in the window,which he did made ſhew to diſcharge often, but wold not. There was a good horſe ſent him of the value of 400. duckets,and he ſent preſently to the Kings ſtables, ſaying, 'twas a horſe fitter for his Majeſty. He ſent alſo the Viceroy with the ſayed horſe all ſorts of proviſions for his ſtables. He found hid in an odd place in Gold, Silver, and other money neer upon a hundred

hundred thouſand crownes, which he commanded ſhold not be ſquandred by any means, but reſerv'd for the King; He offer'd the Viceroy five milions if need were. There were mighty preſents made unto him by Cavaliers, but he wold not receive the value of one farthing, ſaying, God deliver me from the Cavaliers, that I may have neither peace nor truce with them. He ſent a *Spaniard* who had murther'd one, to the Viceroy, that he wold ſee him puniſh'd; the Viceroy remanded him, and deſir'd that he might be hang'd in the Market place. He caus'd the ſame day two Banditi to be ſhot to death at Porta Medina, for being complices with the Duke of *Mataloni*, who though he hated him in perfection, yet he would not put his Palace a fire, fearing there might be ſom mine underneath, as alſo for an intention he had to make it a conſervatory for poor Maidens.

By command of *Maſaniello* many armed men were diſpatch'd through all the City and Suburbs, to do their diligence to apprehend any ſervant, or any of the family and kindred of the Duke of *Mataloni*, and of Don *Guiſeppe* his brother: hereupon divers complices were brought before *Maſaniello*, whereof ſom were put preſently to death, others impriſon'd, that being well examin'd, and put on the rack, there might be knowledge had where the Duke was, & where he had hid his goods; for none were left in his Palace; as alſo to know other particulars. Among theſe a ſlave of his was lighted upon, who was leading two horſes very fair ones, who fearing he ſhold have been ſuddenly ſlain, ſaid, that he wold ſay what he knew or cold, if they ſpar'd him his life, which being promis'd him, he diſcover'd, that touching the perſon of the Duke he went at firſt to Benevento, and afterwards to Calabria, he knew not whither, but touching his goods and furniture they were hid in certain Churches, as *Santa Maria de Miracoli*, *Santa Maria della Stella*, as alſo

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in the Monaſtery of the Auguſtines; whereupon the ſaid ſlave was not onely pardon'd, but well rewarded, well clad, and feaſted by command of *Maſaniello*, unto whom he gave alſo the ſtaff of a Captain.

All this being known by *Maſaniello*, he caus'd the ſaid Churches and Monaſteries to underſtand, as alſo all other religious places and Nunneries, that whoſoever had any of the goods of the Duke of *Mataloni*, who was ſuch a traytor to the moſt faithfull people of Naples, they ſhould without any excuſe whatſoever, or any delay produce them all, under pain of having their Monaſteries ſet a fire: Hereupon the Superiors of thoſe Churches and Convents being ſhrewdly terrified, they took out all the goods of the Duke of *Mataloni*, which were conſerv'd in thoſe places, amounting to a vaſt quantity, and of high prizes and value, for they were rated at five hundred thouſand Crowns, ſo that three hundred Porters were imployed to fetch them out: Moreover, there was found there four thouſand crownes in ready money, and all being brought before *Maſaniello*, he commanded that all his moveables and goods ſhould be put in a Magazin apart hard by the great Market place, and that none under paine of life, ſhold touch the leaſt rag, but the moneys ſhold be imployed to pay the Souldiers; afterwards from the Monaſtery of the Conception of our Lady (amongſt which Nuns were hid the goods of *Zavaglius*) were taken by 70 Porters, all the ſaid goods of very great value.

He commanded alſo that a reſearch might be made in thoſe houſes that had their goods and furniture burnt formerly, to ſee whether any more were remaining peradventure, nor was it in vain that he fel upon this deſign, for there were much more found when the ſecond inquiſition was made, that were hid in ſundry dark places: nor did it avail a whit the unfortunat Maſters of thoſe goods

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into wells, privies, grotzes, and other places under earth; but they ſearch'd all thoſe ſubterranean places, and found out great quantities, ſpecially *Zavalios* houſe, where they lighted upon many veſſells of ſilver, and bags of gold and ſilver, which they took out, as alſo out of the Palace of the Duke of *Caivano*; they ſearch'd the leaſt corner ev'ry where both above and below ground, as they did likewiſe in the houſe of the Counſellor *Navarreta*, who had hid his treaſure under an Alter: they pried in-ot the very privies and jakes in the houſe of Counſellor *d' Angelis*: they ruſh'd into Churches, Convents and Hoſpitalls, to find out the goods of *Cæſar Lubrano*; in ſom they ſet afire their Friends and Kinſmens goods, and ſpar'd none whom they thought had inricht themſelfs by farms of any kind of Gabell.

Maſaniello alſo commanded a band of armed men to go to the Countrey, and demoliſh alſo there the houſe of the Duke of *Caivano*, and burn to cinders all the furniture and goods that were there depoſitated, which was done accordingly: the Palace of *Mataloni* which was in Chaia, with whatſoever there was therein, was pitifully ſet on fire; nay the rabble took his Picture, with that of his fathers, and made them both paſſe the flames; but firſt they mangled them moſt horribly, thruſting them thorough with their ſwords, plucking out their eyes, and cutting off their Noſes and heads: and being returned to the great Market place, they hung another picture of the Duke of *Mataloni* under the body of *Don Peppo Caraffa* beforeſaid, which was tied about a great beam, and writ a *Motto* underneath, *This is the Duke of* Mataloni, *rebell to His Majeſty, and traytor to the moſt faithfull people:* And the beam was ſupported with new pillars, whereunto the body of Don *Peppo* was tied, & the effigies of the Duke, with his brother Don *Guiſeppe*, who was alſo hung up in picture: and this was in the ſame place

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where the infortunate Prince *de Santa* was beheaded, of whose so much lamented death, procur'd him by the Duke of *Medina de las Torres*, the said *Mataloni* and the house of *Caraffa* was thought to be the chiefest cause; but afterwards when the innocence of his cause was known, his Catholick Majesty re-establish'd his son in all his possessions, renew'd his Titles and Honors, with all the Demeans, Rents, and Heriots, which son dying, without children, and the estate failing to the Count of *Castillano* his Uncle and Fathers brother, he was so far esteem'd by his Catholic Majesty, that he gave him a Company of Spanish Infantry, which is a very rare favor to an Italian Cavalier; and now he hath the fourth office of Trust, except the Vicegerencies of Naples and Sicilia, with the government of Milan, that any man hath in Italy, which is the Stradico of Messina, which is a most honorable charge, that Town being the cape of the Sicilian Kingdom, and Metropolis thereof, and withall a Fort of much jealousie, being the key of that Island, and the outer wall of all Italy, which Office is executed by the said Prince with much praise and emulation to his enemies, for his sincere remarkable fidelity, and rectitude in matters of justice.

After this, further commands were given by *Masanicllo* to burn the goods of divers other Officers, and particularly of the Kings Visitor; yet this command was revok'd by the effectuall intercession of the Archbishop *Filomarini*; as also it being ordered that Regent *Zuffias* shold run the same fortune, but the execution was suspended, and no man knew why, unless 'twas because certain Troops of Horse were quarter'd at his house, which was intrenched round about.

The Viceroy all this while seeing himself as it were, beleagur'd in the Castle, and depriv'd of provision, and all sorts of victualls and refreshments, he sent to make instances

inſtances to *Maſaniello*, that he might be furniſh'd accordingly; whereunto he condeſcended very readily: thereupon fifty Porters were ſent unto him laden with bread, wine, ſnow, fruit, fleſh, poultery, ſweet-meats, and all other things that were eatable. All people went up and down the ſtreets with as much ſecurity, and all kind of ſhops were open'd with as much freedome, and as little fear both by night and day, as if there had been no ſouldiery at all in the town, or occaſion of outrage; ſo great were the apprehenſions of fear and terrour, which were imprinted in ev'ry ones heart, of the rigorous and inflexible juſtice exercis'd by *Maſaniello*.

There arriv'd in the port at that time thirteen Gallies of the ſquadron of Naples, and the Generall *Gianettino Doria* having ſent notice thereof to the Vicerov, with deſire to land ſome men there for proviſion of refreſhment for the Gallies; the Viceroy inordered that he ſhould make his addreſſe to *Maſaniello*, which being don, he immediately commanded all ſort of freſh victualls, with a ſupply of moneys alſo to be ſent to the Generall, but with this proviſo, that the Gallies ſhold goe further off the port, and that none ſhould ſet foot a ſhore, either ſouldier or paſſenger, no not the Generall himſelf, becauſe he intended to fright and ſend a Felluca of purpoſe to this end.

Becauſe the night before *Maſaniello* ſent to the Viceroy, that he much wondred he could not ſee Cardinall *Trivultio* all this while (a petulancy which was held ridiculous in him) the ſaid Cardinall was adviſed by the Archbiſhop to give him a viſit, for *Maſaniello* was come now to that height, that he expected obſervance from every body, yea from the Princes of the Church: Therfore to prevent ſome rude offronts and outrages peradventure which vulgar brains are ſubject to offer, the Cardinall transferr'd himſelf from the Caſtle to the great

great Market place to visit *Masaniello*, which he did, by giving him the title of *illustrissimo*, the most illustrious; but the first words which *Masaniello* told him were laugh'd at, which were, *The visit which your Eminence gives me, though it be late, yet 'tis dear unto me.* Immortall God! what could a crowned Prince say more? 'tis true, that height of honor and power, with the pride of authority and command, will raise the spirits of the vilest man. So his Eminence having compliled with his respects to his most illustrious Lordship, when he departed he commanded two files of Musqueteers to gard and conduct him to the Castle. The Cardinall *Trivultio* was scarce gone, but divers Gentlemen came from the Castle with divers Regalos and Presents to *Masaniello* from the Viceroy; much thanking him for the refreshments that he had sent into the Castle; and they brought him som complements also from the Ducheſſe the Vice-queen, who desir'd to know how he did, and that for her sake he wold make use of those things which were sent; and among other things there was a rich suite of apparell sent him: A strange metamorphosis of fortune, and so capticious and rare, that these things will seem incredible, and meer Romances to future ages, though all be a true and reall story.

This is as much as hap'ned the sixth day, which was Friday.

Saturday

Saturday, the 13. of July, 1647.

The ſeventh Day.

HE who deſires the true way to overcom, and to conſerve what he hath o'recome, let him procure by all means the obedience of the peeple ſubject to his Command, and let him obſerve that memorable Act of *Epaminondas*, a moſt glorious Captain among the Thebanes, who being counſel'd by the Oracle not to attempt a War againſt the Greeks his enemies, becauſe the ſtars were conjur'd againſt him for them; He being as ſagacious as he was generous, by an ingenious ſtratagem he eſcap'd the influxes of Heaven, and advanc'd himſelf in deſpight of the malignant ſtars, to victory and triumph. The ſtratagem was this; He writ in a Table theſe words, *Si ducibus obedietis, hæc ſunt Oracula, Victoria*; If you obey your Leaders, theſe are Oracles, Victory. Upon the other Table he caus'd to be engraven, *Si ducibus non obedietis exitium*; If you obey not your Leaders, Deſtruction. Theſe Oracles being preſented to his Soldiers, and finding thereby that their Victories depended upon their obedience to their Captains, with an unwonted courage, and extraordinary obedience, burſting into the enemies quarters, they came back triumphant.

It is no wonder then that *Maſaniello*, already pronounc'd and ſworn Captain Generall of the Napolitan Peeple, was adviſ'd that there was no other means more effectuall and ſure to overcom, and triumph over any Projects trac'd againſt his Perſon or the Peeple, then a punctuall obedience, which was ſhew'd him from the

the first instant of his Command, and which he so exacted, that the least act of disobedience was punish'd with death, as being held a capitall crime, and irremissible; judging, that at the beginning of his Government this obedience was more necessary unto him, then the Bread that he did eat, for the maintaining and continuance of his new authority. Hence it came to passe, that it being come to the Ears of *Masaniello*, that upon Friday night before som went up and down the streets to sound the Shop Keepers, and compose them to see their slavery, the first thing he did at break of day, was to Publish by sound of Drum and Trumpet, and fasten Orders upon Posts and Walls through the Principal streets, That upon pain of life those seducers shold be reveal'd; and som of them being found out and appeach'd, they were all hang'd upon gallowses, set up before those shops where they committed the offence. Ther were gallowses set up also in divers other Places of the City, whereon divers were executed that day; Among others two vassals of the Duke of *Mataloni*, who were discover'd to have brought som Letters in the soles of their shooes, which because they were written in cyphers, were imagin'd and adjudg'd to contain matter of Rebellion, or som sinister Counsels and Incitements to sedition, meerly upon these suspitions only, for no body could understand the said Letters, or prove any thing out of them; they were hang'd up nere *Porta Capoano*. In fine his Commands were executed without any expostulations or examination, at which transform'd all men to wonder, to see such a vulgar fellow so suddenly crept up to be so reverend, they knew not for what, nor what wold be the end of his usurped dominion.

It was told him upon Saturday, that there was a great burglary & theft comitted in the Palace of the Prince *del*

Colle Cavalliero di Casa di Somma; at first they were thought to be som of *Masaniellos* Squadron, but after a diligent examination they were found to be som of the Banditi, who had taken sanctuary in a little Church, where they were dragged out, and executed in the publick Market-place.

The same morning there came before him for Justice a poor wench, whose Father had been killed, and the brother of him that had killed him being ther present, he cryed out, that if the fact were pardoned, he would take her for his Wife without any dowry; but that kind of Marriage did not please *Masaniello*, because the young Maid abhor'd it, in regard of the blood of her Father; therefore he oblig'd the Brother of the Murtherer to find out two hundred Crowns within foure and twenty houres for the young Maids dowry, and so the offence should be remitted; besides, he should have the Place of a Captain in the Soldadesca; so all Parties being agreed, the sentence *Masaniello* gave did terminate the business. A little after this, a Murtherer was brought before him, who had been a friend to *Perrone*, and giving him time and confession, he sentenc'd him to death, and that his head and his feet shold be chopt off, and his body dragged up and down the streets. Another Bandito was us'd likewise just in the same manner.

It was intimated the same Saturday morning, that two Squadrons, joynd with seven hundred Spaniards, shold go abroad that morning to find out the Banditi which (as advice was had) were in Bands together in divers places ready to invade the City. He caus'd a Proclamation of Grace to be published, That what Bandito soever could discover any such Plot, shold be absolutely pardoned, provided he was not depending upon the Duke of *Mataloni*. He commanded, That all Artizans

Artizans ſhould work openly in their ſhops, and not within their houſes; as alſo that all Merchants ſhold follow their buſineſſe, but be ready within half an hour call to take Arms.

About dinner time a Meſſage was brought him from a Cavalier upon ſom buſineſſe of conſequence; but he anſwered, I have nothing to do with Cavaliers, for God hath put me here for the Peeple, and turning himſelf to the People, he ſaid, *My people, pray for me, and preſerve me well; if you loſe me, wo be unto you.*

There came down the ſame morning from the Countreys about *Naples* innumerable People, and among them there came Women with ſtaſes upon their ſholders, and naked Swords in their hands, bringing with them their children, arm'd alſo with ſomething or other, proportionable to their bigneſſe, and they came all to the great Market-place to do homage to *Maſaniello*, and to be redreſſed by him for divers grievances.

But while *Maſaniello* was buſied in ſuch exerciſes, *Genovino* and *Arphaia*, accompained with the Brother of *Maſaniello*, went to the Caſtle to put the Viceroy in mind of his former Ingagement of Promiſe made upon Thurſday night, that he wold com upon the Sunday following to the Archepiſcopall Church, with all the Tribunals of the Chancery, the Councell of State and War, with the Royall Chamber of *Santa Chiara*, accompanied with all the civill and criminall Judges of the great Court of the *Vicaria*; in preſence of whom, and of the whole Peeple, an Oath ſhold be taken to obſerve with all punctuality the Capitulations of the grand Accord to Perpetuity, which Oath was to be taken by the Viceroy and all the ſaid Tribunalls.

The day following after dinner, *Maſaniello* being to go to the Caſtle to take the Viceroy, and conduct him to the Archbiſhops Palace, he firſt commanded a Proclamation

clamation to be publiſhed, That under pain of firing evry one ſhold cauſe the ſtreets to be ſwept clean before their doors reſpectively, where the Cavalcata was to paſs, as alſo to adorn all the Windows, Balcones, and Walls with their beſt ſort of Furnitures, all which was obeyed and don.

In the mean time the Viceroy ſent two of his beſt Horſes with rich furniture, and led by two of his ſervants, to be at the ſervice of *Maſaniello* and his Brother, who being mounted upon them, and apparel'd both in cloth of Silver, *Maſaniello* carried in one hand a naked Sword, in the other the Charter of *Charles* the Emperor, and his Brother carryed the Capitulations made with the Viceroy, to be read Publiquely, and ſworn unto in the Archbiſhops Palace. There rid in their company the new *Elect* of the Peeple *Franceſco Arpaia*, and *Iulio Genovino*, beſides divers others of the civilleſt ſorts among the Peeple. And in regard of the huge multitude of the Peeple which innumerably increas'd through all the ſtreets, and compaſs'd them on all ſides, ſo that they could not paſſe forward or backward, *Maſaniello* with a loud voyce commanded, That none upon pain of life ſhould make a ſtep further, or els go back, which was accordingly obeyd; ſo they rid with a Trumpet ſtill ſounding before them towards the Caſtle; and being arrived thither, and brought to the Palace of the Viceroy, having entertain'd themſelſs a while with him, they came down with the Collaterall, the Councell of State, and other prime Officers of Authority, who all coaching themſelfs, did advance before towards the Archbiſhops Houſe; Firſt of all in the ſaid Cavalcata there were many Trumpeters a Horſeback, then a choice Troop of one hundred Horſe, then *Maſaniello* and his Brother, after them the Elect of the Peeple, and old *Genovino*, who by reaſon of his great

great age was carrying in a Sedan ; after theſe came the Captain of Gard to the Viceroy, and immediatly after the Viceroy himſelf, with his Pages, Laquayes, and ſpare horſes, and his guard of Germans, with a great number of Gentlemen and Cavaliers, domeſtic and adventitious, and incompaſs'd with a numberleſſe throng of Peeple, who, together with the Viceroy, cryed out with loud acclamations, *Viva il Re di Spagna*, which voyce ſounded and re-ecchoed all the way, and all the Bells rung out for joy in evry Church as they paſs'd, which filled evry ones heart with contentment and Pleaſure ; all in generall, ſmall and great, Women and Children cyed out, *Viva il Re*, but many cryd out, *Viva il Re ſenza Gabella*, Let the King live, but without Gabel ; and ſome Spaniards were over-heard to cry, *Viva el Rey, que ya puede decir de ſer Rey* ; Let the King live, for now he may ſay he is King. In paſſing through the *Piazzo* of S. *Lorenzo*, *Maſaniello* ſtopping ther a while, and with him the whole Cavalcata, turning himſelf to the Peeple, he cryed out with a very loud voyce, *Viva Iddio, Viva il Re di Spagna, Viva il Cardinal* Filomarino, *Viva il Duca de Arcos, Viva il fideliſſimo popolo di Napali* ; whereat all the Peeple took the word, and with ſtrong Ecchos cryed out, *Viva, Viva*, doubling and re-doubling the ſound with incredible exultations.

Being come in this order, and with theſe applauſes to the Biſhops Palace, and being all diſmounted, then the Viceroy with all his Gentlemen came ; upon the entrance into the Church he was met by the Archbiſhop, with all his Canons, Chaplains and Officers, which made a ſplendid Equipage ; Then they went to the great Altar, where the Archbiſhop being ſet in a kind of Throne, as alſo the Viceroy, and all the Tribunals who were there attending Cavalier *Donato*

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Coppola Secretary to the Kingdom, did read with an audible voyce the Capitulations desir'd by the People for a finall Accord, which being sign'd by the Viceroy, the Collaterall, the Councell of State and War, *Massaniello* standing all the while afoot upon the steps of the Archbishops Throne, who to the wonderment of all added, and took away, corrected and interpreted all things as he pleas'd, no man interrupting or replying unto him. So after the Articles were read, a solemn Oath was taken by the Viceroy, and all the forementioned Ministers and Officers of State, to observe and accomplish the said Capitulations to perpetuity, promising also, and swearing to procure to have them confirm'd by his Catholic Majesty; all this was don when two quires of music sung all the while with most exquisite voyces, *Te Deum laudamus*, which while 'twas a singing, *Masaniello* was observ'd to swell with a kind of glory to have attain'd his ends, with so much felicity and applause, yet he carryed still in his hand a naked sword, and sent divers arrogant and ridiculous messages to the Viceroy; The first was, that from thence forward he wold continue to be Captain Generall of the City; The second was, That by vertue thereof he intended to go with a guard and to give Patents to all Officers of War and Arms; The third, That he wold dismiss from the Castle all Cavaliers. These and such like messages he sent the Viceroy singly and severally, and ther were affirmative Answers brought back, for not to disturb things with Negatives; But the Gentleman that deliver'd these Messages, made an Apology for himself privately in the Ear of the Viceroy, for indeed most People there did blush, or laugh, or jeer the impertinences and Malapartnesse of *Masaniello*.

While these messages were a sending, *Te Deum* was ended,

ended, then *Maſaniello* began to reaſon ſometimes to good purpoſe, ſometimes ſenſeleſly. He ſaid, that the moſt faithfull Peeple of *Naples* were naturally ſpiritful and vivacious, and were ſo eſteemd by all Nations, but they had almoſt quite loſt their wonted magnanimity and courage, by the heavy weight of ſo many Exactions and Gabels which were impos'd upon them from time to time, not by their Catholic Majeſties, but by ill Miniſters, and their own Compatriots. And although for the loyalty which he always bare, and will ever profeſſe unto his King, he hitherto tolerated evry thing, to avoyd all ſtains of diſobedience, yet conſidering the benefit of thoſe Impoſitions redounded rather to ſatisfie the ravenous luſts of Officers and Courtiers, and of others as well Forreners as Natives, whereby they became exceſſively rich, and thrive by ſucking the very blood of the Peeple, yet finding the City generally inclin'd thereunto, he took a reſolution to cure her of this malady, as alſo the whole Kingdom, of ſuch a contagion, which was hurtfull not only to the moſt faithfull Peeple, but to his Majeſty alſo his liege Lord, inſomuch that of the bread they gave him he ſcarce had the cruſt, they themſelfs reſerving the pith and ſubſtance to fill their inſatiable appetites; Hence it came to paſſe, that the more they gave the King, the more his wants ſtill increas'd, though in ſixteen years he had given him above one hundred millions, which had been ſufficient not only to have conquer'd *Flanders* and *France*, but to have put under his feet the unlucky Moon of the *Ottoman* Empire; therefore for the future all the public Donatives that ſhold be given the King, care ſhold be taken that his Majeſty ſhold have the true benefit thereof, and not be miſapplied to inrich others; and hereof your Excellency (meaning the Viceroy) may be well aſſur'd; inſomuch that all theſe

things considered, and cast into a true ballance, he was well assured, that he shold not only not receive any blame from the King his Soveraign Leige Lord, or any mark of disobedience, but he shold gain the reputation and applause of a most faithfull vassall, seeing that whatsoever he had don was for the further service of God, of his Catholic Majesty, of your Excellency his Vicegerent, of the whole City, of the Peeple, and of all the Kingdom. During this Discourse he so heated himself, and protested with such a fury and excesse of zeal, that the words proceeding from him so heartily and emphatically, made all the peeple to stand amazd, and surprized with a kind of dumb astonishment; at last all that were within the audience of these words up and down the Church, which was as full as it could thwack in thick multitudes, gave a loud generall applause.

Then he said, that now he had brought his honest intents home to his aim, he wold return to his former Calling to be a Fisherman again, to demonstrate unto the World, that 'twas not his own interest he levelled at, but that of his King, Countrey, Peeple, City and Kingdom had induced and pricked him forward to undertake so dangerous a task; therefore he fell a tearing that cloth of silver sute he wore, with a great deal of fury, going to the Archbishop and the Viceroy, taking some of the peeces thereof, and laying them at their feet; but he was hindred to tear all. So all being terminated at this solemn meeting, and nothing left undone, taking His leave of the Archbishop and Viceroy, who betook themselfs to their Coaches, but *Masaniello*, with His Brother *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, with all the rest of the Foot and Horse, re-accompanied them to their Homes, and the Viceroy being brought to the Castle, caused all the Ordnance to fly off; so *Masa-*

niello

niello, with all that Huge Brigade of Peeple, returned to the great Market-place, and with High Ceremony ended the ſeventh day, nothing having occurred remarkable that night, but the exact diligence of all Gards in all the Principall Poſts of the City, and the ſplendor of the lights that were put in evry window.

Sunday the 14. of July, 1647.

The eighth Day.

IT is a thing impoſſible to expreſſe the rejoycings of the Peeple of *Naples* for the Capitulations of Peace which were ſigned and ſworn unto the day before, which ended not that day, but they continued upon Sunday following; The Articles were Printed, and fixed through all Places of the City, that all things might be manifeſted to the World; evry one did contend who ſhold expreſſe greater contentment, ſuch a kind of generall Jubilee was among them, inſomuch that it drew tears from ſom, which falling upon the ground, made flowers of joy to ſpring up, which the Heavineſſe of former times had cauſed to fade.

And becauſe the beginning of this Reformation, and conſequently of this joy, proceeded from *Maſaniello*, and from His ſtout undertakings, therefore was he extolled with Higheſt Praiſes by evry one, and cryed up to be *Liberator Patriæ*, to be the Freer of his Country, and the Aſſerter of publike Liberty, from the Tyranny and Gripes of ſo many ravening Wolfs both in City, Court and Kingdom; yea, of King and Crown, who glutting themſelfs with the common blood of the Peeple

Peeple, increaſed their wealth by the beggery of others; and all of this was effected (not by the hand of ſom invinſible Emperor, or ſom warlike Prince, but) by a poor young fellow, by a bare footed Fiſherman; This made it far more admirable, and to attribute it the more to God, *qui infirma mundi eligit, ut fortia quæque confundat*, who chooſeth the weak things of the World to confound the ſtrong.

With the praiſes which the common peeple gave generally to *Maſaniello*, concurd alſo the juſt Acclamations of divers of the Nobility and Gentry, of many ſorts of Officers, of Eccleſiaſties, and all Religious Orders; there were many thanks and much Honor given alſo to the Archbiſhop, who took ſo much pains to attone, to ſweeten, and accommode all things, and had overcom ſo many difficulties, therefore there were ſpeciall Acknowledgments made to him, next to *Maſaniello*.

After the publication of the ſayd Capitulations and generall Agreement, being affixd evry where, that they might be expoſd to evry ones eye and knowledg, the City of *Naples* ſeemed to have a new face, ſo that ther was no more fear of any War, of further Combuſtions, and conſequently no need o any armed Bands, or Cautions for the maintenance and defence of the peeple from the inſultings of enemies, yet nevertheleſſe it ſeemed expedient to *Maſaniello* to continue ſtill a military Power a foot, therefore he commanded that every one ſhold ſtand firm to his Poſt, Nor was it unneceſſary or ſuperfluous policy, becauſe the City after ſo general a Convulſion could not preſently recover her former health, nor after ſo many Combuſtious could ſhe be ſecure till the fire had been quite extinguiſhd.

Hence it came to paſſe, that the Soldadeſca remaining

ing ſtill up and down the City, *Maſaniello* went on to command more like an abſolute Maſter or Tyrant then a Captain Generall. He commanded that under pain of life evry one ſhold diſcover if any goods were depoſitated in their hands, of thoſe men whoſe houſes were burnt; whereupon much wealth was yeilded up out of Churches, Monaſteries, Hoſpitals and Nunneries. It being known, that that Sunday morning four Banditi were fled for Sanctuary to the Church of *Carminello* among the Jeſuits, he ſent a conſiderable band of armed men to encompaſſe both Cloiſter and Church, whoſe gates being ſhut, the aſſaulters made their way in by pickaxes, ſo that a great hole being made in the wall, th y ruſhd in, and took one of them, chopping off his Head preſently, as they did afterwards to the three other; And becauſe one of thoſe Fathers being zealous of the Church Immunities, had made ſom reſiſtance for the preſervation of thoſe miſerable Men, he was ſo mortally wounded, that he dyed within a few days after.

Notice being alſo had, that within the Monaſtery of Nuns called *della Croce di Lucca*, much of the goods of *Cæſar Lubrano* were depoſitated, becauſe he had two Daughters that were Nuns there, *Maſaniello* commanded ſom Captains to extract thence, and to bring into the public Market-place the ſaid goods, with order that if the Nuns made any reſiſtance, to threaten them with the firing of the Monaſtery; This was put in ſpeedy execution, and the Soldiers repairing thither, unhingd the gates of the Religious Houſe, becauſe they were denied to be opened, which ſtruct ſuch a terror into them, that one of them was like to have breathd her laſt, which being related by a flying meſſenger unto the Archbiſhop, his Eminence was mov'd, and therefore ſent about it to *Maſaniello*, who, to excuſe himſelf,

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anſwered, He knew nothing of it, but that it was done without His Order, therefore He wold give condign Puniſhment to thoſe Captains, as He did, and commanding them unto Him, He inordered they ſhold be examined, end ſo executed; notwithſtanding that, He was reſolv'd to have thoſe goods, which were accordingly delivered Him by thoſe Holy Siſters, being ſo much affrighted.

An Act much like this *Maſaniello* acted the ſame morning upon Sunday, which was thus; He had given ſtrict command, That under pain of life none ſhold dare to go out of the City without His expreſſe licenſe; and becauſe the moſt illuſtrious *Caffarelli*, Archbiſhop of *Santa Severina*, had neceſſary occaſions to remove Himſelf from *Naples*, where He reſided then, to *Calabria*, to viſit His own *Church*, He went in a ſhort Habit, and without a cloak (there having been ſuch an order in force, and yet moſt ſtrictly obſerved) to the Houſe of *Maſaniello* to obtain leave of Him; When He beheld Him, He ſaid, *Che vuoi monſignore mio bello*? What wilt thou have my fine Lord? He anſwered, That I may ſafely paſſe to my *Church* of *Santa Severina* in *Calabria*, with your good leave. My Lord, anſwered *Maſaniello*, crying *Ola*, let four Hundred of my Men go to accompany, and ſerve my Lord as far as His Archbiſhoprick; The Archbiſhop thanked Him, ſaying that He went by Sea; By Sea, ſaid He? then let 40. Fellulucas be provided to attend my Lord Archbiſhop; He anſwering, there was no need, becauſe He had already taken four for the tranſport of Himſelf and His Family, which were ſufficient, and to have more wold be an encumbrance unto Him, and incommodious. Well, well, your Lordſhip may do what you pleaſe, replyed *Maſaniello*; At leaſtwiſe you ſhall not refuſe to accept of this ſmall bag of double Piſtolls,

which

which He preſented unto him, ſaying, Take this to defray the charge of your voyage; The Prelat therupon ſmild, and giving Him many thanks, He refuſed them a good while, ſaying He wanted them not; but He was conſtraind with threats to receive 500. which He did for fear of hazarding His Head, with deniall to ſuch a capricious and frantic Man; And giving Him a licenſe in writing, He told Him, and embraced Him, My Lord, go with ſafety. A little after a Gentleman of *Auverſa*, upon a buſineſs of His own came to ſpeak with Him, who was of the Family of *Tufo*, and having diſpatcht Him, and given Him a Kick, He ſayd, Go thy wayes, I make thee Prince of *Auverſa*.

He commanded that morning the Houſe of a widow-Baker to be burnt, becauſe ſhe had made light Bread, being ſix ounces leſſe in weight of the thirty ſix which were eſtabliſhed, that evry loaf ſhold weigh. He cauſed alſo the Head to be chopt off of an Abbot called *Nicolas Ametrano*, to *Carlo Vitale*, and to *Spiritello Muſico*, as being Dependents of *Mataloni*. Likewiſe He commanded a little after the like to be done to another, who was Comrade to *Ametrano*. He gave out order, That it was His pleaſure that the Jeſuits, the Certoſini, the Benedictans, the Fryers of Mount Olivet, ſhold pay a great ſum of money for the ſervice of the Peeple. He commanded alſo to call before him to the ſame effect many rich men, and asking them firſt if they were loyall to their King, and they anſwering that they were, He made them ſubſcribe to a Writing, wherein evry one bound himſelf to pay him ſo much evry one a part, telling them he did that for to obſerve the word given the day before to his Excellency, to make a Donative of ſix milions of Gold to his Majeſty, towards whom being deſirous to ſhew himſelf the more devoted and faithfull, he put out a Proclamation,

that

that none under pain of life ſhold go for the future habited according to the mode of *France*, and that every one ſhould have care to put the Kings Arms, and that of the People on his doores, and that every one ſhold tend his ſhop, yet with Arms ready upon all occaſions.

The ſame Sunday morning *Pizzicarolo*, a couſen of *Maſaniello*, went to the Palace, ſaying openly, that he began to dote, and that he had told him, if he did not give over his firings and burnings, his throate would be cut by his own friends; This *Pizzicarolo* had more power over him then any other, for he took no meat from any hand but from his; He obtain'd of *Maſaniello*, in behalf of the Count of *Converſano*, a gard for his Perſon, Goods, and Families, and Palace; He reſtor'd unto him two great Hampers full of money and Plate, which he had taken away from him, and it was ſent to the Caſtle of S. *Elmo*, where he gave *Pizzicarolo* twenty Zecchins, and ſo the Count went ſuddenly with divers other Cavaliers into a Gally to preſerve themſelfs.

The ſame day towards the Evening Father *Roſſi*, a Theologue of the Archbiſhops, went with a meſſage to *Maſaniello*, deſiring him that the People might lay down their Armes, for he was ſecure enough now without Soldiers, and that he might retire himſelf a while to *Poſilipo* to recreate himſelf, or any where els his Excellence would pleaſe; This Meſſage pleaſed him well; ſo all things neceſſary were provided, and divers Bands of ſuperfluous Souldiers were disbanded, which was don without any grumbling, or queſtioning whatſoever he did. But at laſt he grew odiouſly proud, he wold will and unwill a thing at the ſame inſtant, and his head began to turn, being mounted ſo high, and from a ſimple Fiſherman made himſelf a kind

kind of Monarch. All peeple obeyd him, Viceroy, Biſhops, and all, who gave him the ſwinge, and humor'd him all the while, not doubting but he wold at laſt break his own neck, as it happen'd right; thereupon when the Squadron of Napolitan Gallies came from *Genoa*, the Viceroy left to him the giving leave of letting them arrive at the Port, he ſaw all the City arm'd, and depending on his beck, acknowledging him to be their abſolute Commander, and Captain Generall, by an exact and a ſtrange kind of implicite blind obedience, ſo that no King whatſoever could deſire more Allegiance from his own vaſſels.

Hence it came to paſſe, that from an humble, judicious and zealous ſpirit which raign'd in him, he became proud, a Fool, and a Tyrant, putting out ſuch rigorous Proclamations, commanding ſo many Heads to be chopt off, ſo many Palaces to be burnt, meerly ſomtimes to pleaſe his own caprichio, and to make himſelf formidable; He wold go a Horſeback alone, and fetch the round of the City, impriſoning and torturing whom he pleas'd, ſhutting up of ſhops, Preaching, and Railing againſt the Nobility and Gentry, not ſparing the Viceroy himſelf, but threatning to take off his Head; yet when He ſpake of the King, he nam'd him with a great deal of reverence, taking off his Hat, and bowing his body; but one thing made him very ridiculous, that he made boyes, very mean fellows, Captains, Campmaſters, and other Officers of War.

In the afternoon divers of the Peeple, and ſom Commanders, made by *Maſaniello* himſelf, ſent to complain to the Archbiſhop, that they were clapt in Priſon for ſmall matters, for a thing of nothing, and ſom were commanded by him to have their Heads ſevered from their bodies, and taken off as ſo many Capons.

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Thereupon his Eminence ſpake unto him by way of advice, and becauſe he ſaw him obſtinate, he deſir'd him at leaſt to defer the execution of thoſe Men till the day following, it being not fitting to ſhed humane blood upon a Sunday, and ſtain the holy Sabbath with ſuch ſacrifices of cruelty; The Biſhop ſpoke to him with that candor and winning affability, turning his diſcourſe to other facetious ſtories, that he obtain'd of him a deferring of the execution, and to recreate his tired ſpirits, he wiſh'd him to go to take the refreſhments and pleaſure of Poſilipo for a while; He imbrac'd his counſell, but deſiring that his Reverence wold accompany him, he, in ſcorn of ſuch a companion, deſir'd him to go before, and he wold quickly follow.

A little after *Maſaniello* went from the Market, accompanied with a huge company of Plebeans to the Caſtle all the way a foot in a looſe Habit, having one Stockin on, and the other off, without Band, Hat, or Sword, but running on like a mad man; He made a ſign to the Sergeant Major of the Spaniſh Gard, that they ſhold make no noiſe; ſo he entred and ſpoke to the Viceroy that he muſt eat, for he was ready to periſh for hunger. The Viceroy looking upon his ſervants, ſaid, *Traigan da comer al Senor Maſaniello*; Bring ſomthing to eat for the Lord *Maſaniello*; No Sir, (he replied) let us go take freſh air at *Poſilipo*, and let us eat together there, for I have proviſion already; And ſaying this, he caus'd divers Mariners to com in with divers baskets of fruit. The Viceroy did excuſe himſelf as well as he cold, praying him to excuſe him, becauſe he was troubled with a great pain in the head, and he wold be very glad of his company at any other time; ſo he gave order, that his own Gondola ſhold be made ready to wait upon Senior *Maſaniello*, where when He had

had imbarqued himſelf with divers Mariners, he was attended at leaſt by forty Fellucas full of Muſicians, and other ſorts of men fit to give him ſom recreation: There ran to the mole of Chiaia many thouſands of people to ſee the ſpactacle: in his way he gave order that ſom ſhold go to the regular Canons of S. *Lateran*, to draw thence ſuch goods that he had underſtood were convey'd and depoſitated there, which was don, and brought to the Market place. As he went along he threw peeces of Gold into the Sea; which the Mariners ſwam after, and duck'd to take up, to afford him pleaſure and paſtime.

Then he fell to eating, or rather to feaſting, for he had very choyce proviſion in the Gondola, and they ſayed that before he came back he had drunk twelve bottles of wine call'd *Lachrymæ Chriſti*, but the operations of that wine you ſhall read in the next dayes work; which was Munday: when he was return'd to Naples, that evening he gave all thoſe of the Gondola, and Fellucas which attended him, ten meaſures of Wheat ev'ry one.

The Comedy of this day had not been compleat, if the wife of *Maſaniello* alſo had not acted her part; who about the evening went to the Caſtle clad in cloth of ſilver, with a chain of gold and other jewells and gallantries, which the Ducheſſe of *Arcos* had formerly ſent her: She went in a very ſtately Coach of the Duke of *Mataloni's*, which was made for the day of his marriage; and it was a very rich and magnificent peece, valued at leaſt at eight thouſand Crowns: She was accompained with divers Gentlewomen of quality, who complied with the times, and they went alſo richly adorn'd: But theſe were no other then *Maſaniello's* Mother, and two Siſters, and other Kinſwomen of his, all Fiſhermens Daughters; a little Boy (his Siſters Son) bare upon his ſleeve a kind of Arms, which ſhew'd

that his Uncle was Captain-Generall of the City of Naples. When ſhe came to the Viceroy's Palace, there were Sedans ſent for her and her company, with a gard of Halberdeers, Pages and Laquays to attend them: Then were they brought in to the Duchels, where they found a great deal of welcom and dainties. The Ducheſſe preſented her with a rich Diamond, and the Viſitor Generall took the young boy often in his arms and Kiſs'd him: *Maſaniello's* mother meeting upon the ſtairs with Cavalier *Coſmo Fonſeca* the grand Ingenier, who us'd to make Epitaphs, ſhe told him that he ſhold tell the Viceroy that her ſon fear'd no body but God and his Excellence; therefore he ſhold do well to ſend unto him to refrain from ſo much fire and blood.

Maſaniello being return'd from his recreations at Poſilipo, was ſo heated with the abundance of wine that he had drunk, and with the heat of the Sun, that he fell into a kind of dotage and fooliſhneſſe: He ſent preſently to ſpeak with the ſaid *Fonſeca*, and inordred him to make divers Inſcriptions engraven in marble to this effect; *Tomas Anello* of Malphi, Preſect and Captain Generall of the moſt faithfull people of Naples, did order, that his command ſhould be no longer obey'd, but only thoſe of the Duke of *Arcos*: And this ended that Sunday.

Munday the 15. of July, 1647.

The ninth Day.

THe thoughts of *Maſaniello* began to grow ſo vaſt and extravagant, as alſo ſo inſtable and unquiet, that not containing himſelf within the compaſſe of his ſphere, and thoſe huge honors and authority he had climb'd unto, but he wold be more than the Sea, who

though

though a raging element, yet is contented to hold himſelf within his bounds; he wold be more then the heavens who paſſe not their circumference; more then the Sun, who never goes out of the Ecliptic; He had an ambition (had it been poſſible) to inſlave the whole earth, to tame the ocean, to debell the world, to confine the ſtars, and ſee the riſing and ſetting of the Sun.

He was ſo blinded with arrogant deſires, that they took from him the ſolace of his ſleep, they kept him frō ſeeing the precipices wherein he was like to fall from the top of his arrogant deſigns, and the miſeries which attended his greatneſſe. The ſtairs whereby we aſcend to honor, are of glaſſe, the top is an earthquake, the deſcent a precipice, and authority doth commonly diſcompoſe, and ſtound the mind of man, ſpecially one of a baſe carat, and low extraction, like a Monkey clad with ſcarlet; Honors ſerve ſom men only for their ruin, as long hair ſerv'd *Abſolon* to hang himſelf: He that is far from *Jupiter* need not fear his thunderbolts.

If *Maſaniello* that Saturdy on which a *Te Deum* was ſung in the Cathedrall Church, had renoune'd all his uſurped authority and power into the hands of the Viceroy, and return'd, as he ſaid, and ſware he wold, to his former vocation of ſelling fiſh, he had deſerv'd that the Napolitan people ſhold have erected him Coloſſo's, and ſtatues of gold, to the eternall memory of his magnanimous undertakings, brought to ſuch a marvellous perfection: but a boundleſs ambition did caſt ſuch a miſt before his eyes, that breaking the reines of reaſon, upon the Lords Day it ſelf his brain began to turn, doing ſo many acts of fooliſhneſſe and cruelty.

Yet many reaſons were urged for the continuance of his command: Som ſay that he was willing to reſign it, but that by the inſtigation of his wife, and others of his kindred, he took a reſolution to keep it ſtill. Others

ſay, as having heard himſelf ſay, that he continued ſtill his power, becauſe if he left it, he was to expect no other but death, he was ſo generally hated by the Nobles and Gentry for having burnt and deſtroyed ſo many Palaces and wealthy ſubſtances, put to death ſo many of all ſorts, &c. Others ſay, that he continued ſtill his authority becauſe ſenſe oppos'd reaſon, being allur'd with the ſweetneſſe of rule and power.

Yet if his ſaid uſurped dominion had been attended with that humility, diſcretion and judgement wherewith he began his reign, he might peradventure have continued longer, from that precipice whereinto he tumbled in ſo ſhort a time. His ruine befell him, becauſe he had broken out into a thouſand delirium's, and fooleries, which were the cauſes of his tyrannicall comportments, and conſequently of the univerſal hatred at laſt of the peeple, which for many days depended totally upon him, as upon an Oracle, and obeyed him as a ſworn and natural King.

But if one be curious to know the reaſon why he fell into that ſtolidity, I could tell him, that it was a fatall drink given him by the Viceroy to this effect, which had an operative vertue to work upon his brain, and diſtemper his *pericranium*, that ſo by becomming odious and ridiculous, the peeple might doe him away. This is the opinion of many, which whether it be true or no, I ſuſpend my opinion. It may be well thought alſo, that that ſottiſhneſſe and foolery which befell him, proceeded from exceſſe of vigilance, care, watchings, and not eating; for he ſeldome ſlept, and he did eat more ſeldome; his head being ſo full of thoughts and new buſineſſes coming like heaps upon him continually, wherof his little narrow underſtanding (being exerciſed before to ſell little fiſh only) was not capable: The extreme joy likewiſe which poſſeſs'd him, to becom from a petty Plebean, Monarch of ſuch a City as Naples is, might have diſtempered a greater

greater and more ſeaſon'd brain then his. Hence it came to paſſe (that putting himſelf upon his bed) he hardly cold cloſe his eyes, but he wold ſuddenly riſe up again, telling his wife, Let us be Lords of Naples, and then let us ſleep: Up, up, let us put our authority in practice: then going to the window he wold face the Ga'd, and call upon them, imploying them alwaies upon ſom deſign or other, that his uſurped dominion ſhold not be idle; what marvell then is it, all theſe things being well conſider'd, that he ſhold fall into ſuch fooliſh extravagances; ſure are the rewards of ambition, wherewith ſhe uſeth to recompence her followers.

Domitian the Emperour fell into ſuch a fooliſh humor, being hanted by this Spirit, that he wold be reverenced and ador'd by the Senate and peeple, as a kind of God. *Primus Domitianus ſe Dominum, & Deum appellari juſſit.* *Domitian* was the firſt who wold have himſelfe call'd a God, ſaith *Euſebius*; therefore a paraſiticall Poet of that age, to comply with his *Genius*, ſaid and ſung of him,

Edictum Domini Deiq; noſtri,
Quo ſubſellia certiora fiunt.

Alexander being tyranniz'd alſo by this fury of ambition, was not aſhamed to call his mother whore, in ſaying that he was begot by *Jupiter Hamon.*

What ſhall we ſay of *Xerxes*, who being mov'd thereunto by the vaſtneſſe of his thoughts, and capricios of his unſetled aſpiring braine, threatned darkneſſe to the Sun, and a yoke to the Ocean; who will not tax *Caius Cæſar* of fooliſhneſſe, and being not inferior at all to *Xerxes* in raſhneſſe, when being angry with heaven, he invented a certain engin, whereby he thunder'd againſt thunder, and lightned againſt lightning, perſwading himſelfe that that diſtic did very fitly quadrat with him,

Jupiter in talk, Cæsar regret omnia terris,
Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet.

Such an extravagant passion as this did predominate and discompose *Masaniello*, and more easily being a creature of so low a degree: Upon Munday morning he appear'd upon the market place a horseback, with a naked sword in his hand, striking many men, and driving them before him, though no cause offer'd.

Being thus domineering in the Market place, an old and well-qualified Captain call'd *Cæsar Spano* of *Don Prospero Tuttavilla's* Regiment, told him, that he wold be pleas'd to command that the Souldiers of that Regiment might be consign'd unto him, who were Germanes and Walloons, which was done accordingly, but he struck and wounded the old Captain, giving him two cuts in the face, saying, be gon when I bid you. Turning then his horse head he went towards Toledo street, who meeting with one, that was told him was a spie, he suddenly without forming of any processe caus'd his head to be chopt off; He met with another, who complain'd that his wife, was suborn'd, and carried away by an old baw'd, & asking where she was, sayed in such a house; he went thither presently, and found her there with another man; he commanded her to be hang'd, and him to be broken on wheels, which was presently don.

Afterwards he met about the Church of St. *Joseph* with the Prince of Cellamare, chief Post master of the Kingdom, a discreet and well temper'd Prince, and complemented very much with him, saying, if he knew any, though he were the greatest potentate in the world, who favor'd *Mataloni*, he wold chop off his head: A little after there pas'd by the Duke *de Castel di Sangro Don Ferrante Caracciolo*, a Cavalier of high esteem in Naples, and not using any complement towards him, he ran a great hazard of his life; for he made him com suddenly out of the Coach,

Coach, telling him that a new Elect was to be made o're the 5. Piazzas of the Nobles; & he wold publiſh an order that they who deſerv'd that degree ſhold go decently habited, & that the Cavaliers who were ſellers of Votes, ſhold retire to their dwellings barefooted, & ſo he diſmiſs'd him: This being don, he transferr'd himſelf to the Kings Stables, and ther being many horſes ther, he ſayed theſe are particular mens horſes, but the grooms told him, they were his Majeſties, & that the Lord *Carlo Caracciolo* the chief Maſter of the Horſe in the Kingdom, had the charge of them: he asked what *Carlo*? what Maſter of the Horſe? am not I every thing? not acknowgledging any body; & ſaying this, he took for himſelf & his friends ſix of the beſt horſes, but before he had half brought them to the Market place, recollecting himſelf & thinking better on't, he ſent them back to the Kings Stables. The ſame time he diſpatch't a band of armed men to the Hoſpital, & to the Church of the Zoccolanti, commanding them to deliver up the goods of the Viſitor general of the Kingdom, *Don John Ponze de Leon*, & carried them to the Market place, but return'd them again when he was told of the kiſſes he had given his Nephew in the Caſtle the day before: yet he told him ther wold be now no neceſſity of a Viſitor General, becauſe he himſelf wold look wel enough to the abuſes of things, & to the public theefs of King & Country.

In regard of theſe, and ſundry other high inſolences, which were too tedious to inſert here every one apart, the whole City tremble, yea the Viceroy himſelf, when he underſtood of ſuch extravagances and innovations, becauſe he thought that now all things were terminated by that meſſage which was ſent him by *Maſaniello* the day before by the Archbiſhops Chaplain, that he wold make a full reſignation unto him of all authority, beſides the agreement ſolemnly made and ſworn unto upon Sunday before, with the ſtipulation of the Articles in the Doom,

ſo that apprehending more fear then formerly, he retir'd into the inner Palace, cauſing it to be fortified, and encreaſing the gard: And it was held convenient by all to com to ſom galliard reſolution, condering how that fooliſh and phrantic fellow purſued his authority and tyranny to diſpoſe of all things according to his fancy, both in the Courts of Juſtice, as alſo in the Councell of War, in the Graſſa, and all other Tribunalls, as if he were an abſolute Prince, or ſom imperious Monark.

After dinner he ſent a peremptory order to *Don Ferance Caracciolo*, before mention'd, that under pain of life, and the burning of his Palace, in regard he had not in the morning com out of his Coach to do him reverence, that he ſhold com to ſpeak with him in the Market place; he ſent alſo another meſſage to *Don Carlo Caracciolo* Maſter of the Kings Horſe, to do the like. They anſwer'd prudently and with fleme, that they wold do what he deſir'd; but holding it a diminution to their honor, inſtead of going to the Market place, they went to the Caſtle, having ſetled their houſes and goods, to complain to the Viceroy, and deplore the abject and ſad condition wherein they were plung'd, with all the reſt of the Napolitan Nobility and Gentry, and ſo related unto him the arrogant Propoſitions that were ſent them by *Maſaniello*: ſo they concluded to die ſooner, and to be torn by wild horſes then to live ſo vituperiouſly in ſuch a baſeneſſe and ſervitude; therefore 'twas high time for all the Napolitan Cavaliers to awake, to the rid City of this intolerable ugly Monſter; for it was a great blemiſh to their reputation to ſuffer him to ſway ſo long.

The Viceroy was extremely vex'd to hear ſuch pungent reaſons and grievances, but he durſt not apprehend the fool, being ſo fortified and back'd by the beſotted people all in Arms, and while they were diſcourſing of the means how things might be remedied, behold *Geno-*

vino

vino and *Arpaia* came into the Caſtle, who bitterly complained alſo againſt *Maſaniello*.

The firſt ſpoke very deſpitefully of him, ſaying that he could not prevail any thing with him, but he found himſelf ev'ry moment in no ſmall danger of his life (for he threatned to take off his head) more then he was in the time of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, and they ſay that he had often given him ſom blows, yet he was conſtrained to diſſemble and mollifie things. *Arpaia* alſo had his mortifications and dangers, he had publikly received a box from him, and all peeple were terrified by him, and affronted, yet they knew not how to right themſelves, he having at his devotion a hundred and fifty thouſand Combatants well armed, although the major part, and the moſt civill ſort of theſe did hate him, ſpecially ſince the Sunday evening, by reaſon of his inhumane crueltics; therefore 'twas determined by the advice of *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, that all the peeple ſhold make their addreſſes to the Viceroy, and aſſure him, that they not only miſlik'd, but hated the carriage of *Maſaniello*, and not to obey him any longer, but every where, and in all things to depend upon the commands of his Excellence, provided that they might be well aſſured of the obſervance of their Priviledges and Infranchiſements already granted and ſworn unto: whereunto the Viceroy condeſcending very readily, declar'd by public Band the confirmation of them; ſo they were to meet at the Piazza of S. *Auguſtine*; which they did, but a great number, fearing the frowns of *Maſaniello*, came not thither, but he was gone againe in the Ducheſſes Coach to Poſilipo: afterwards two reſolved to chaine him, and keepe him in ſafe cuſtody all the reſidue of his life in ſome Caſtle, for they were not inclin'd to put him to death for the good things that he had operated for the public good.

When

When *Masaniello* was returned from *Posilipo*, he went to the Office of the Gallies, and provided Captains and other Commanders for them, though they were far from the Port; and thence transferring himself to his house in the Market place, he threatned divers Captains to take off their heads, as also to *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, because they had not attended him that day: Nay, he threatned fire to the whole City, because he perceiv'd they had lost the former respect and obedience which they did use to shew him.

Being extreme hot, he threw himself into the Sea water in all his cloaths, and being com out again, he began to shake his Sword up and down, and do divers mad pranks; nor could any, no not the Archbishop himself, bridle him, or keep him within any bounds; insomuch that the Captains of the people were constrained to apprehend him, and put him in hold, with a band of souldiers for his gard in his own house; and while all that night most part of the people did confederate and take Arms in behalf of the Viceroy, an unlookt for accident did co-operate to conclude this Tragecomedy by means of *Marco Vitale*, a hardy young man, who was Secretary to *Masaniello*, who under colour of remedying, did rather foment those tumults and firings, as shall be read in the passages of the ensuing day.

Tuesday the 16. of July, 1647.

The tenth Day.

THe foresaid *Marco Vitale* being early got out of the Castle where the Viceroy kept his Court, and where he slept that night; and going about nine a clock to

to *Chiaia* the next gate to the Caſtle, and royall Palace, this *Vitale* knowing not any thing of what was intended in the behalf of the Viceroy againſt his Patron *Maſaniello*, met with ſom armed bands in the way confederated and ligu'd together, he proudly asked them, why, and by whoſe authority and licence they had taken up arms? one of the Captains anſwered him ſtoutly, 'twas by order of the Viceroy; *Vitale* impertinently relyed, Well, well, I am going now to the Market, and thy head ſhall pay for it: The Captain drew out his ſword, and gave him a ſhrew'd ſlaſh, which being ſeconded by a Musket-ſhot, the infortunate wretch fel down dead, and being put in a ſepulchre in the next Church of S. *Lewis*, among the Minims, the people now adhering to the Viceroy, drag'd him forth, chop't off his head, and putting it upon a pole, they drag'd his body up and downe the gutters of Naples.

That day was the feaſt of the glorious Vigin of Carmine, a holy day of very much devotion among the Napolitans, ſpecially among the common people, that Church being ſituated neer the great Market place.

Maſaniello entred into this Church, having a little before ſcaped out of cuſtody, where he attended the coming of the Archbiſhop *Filomarino* to ſing Maſſe, and celebrate the day, as he uſed annually to do; and he was ſcarce com to the Church door when *Maſaniello* meeting him full butt, ſaid, Moſt eminent Lord, I perceive now that the people will abandon me, and go about to deprive me of my life. I deſire that for my conſolation, & of all this people, a ſolemn Cavalcata be made, together with the Viceroy, with the Collateral, & all the Tribunals of the City to this moſt holy Lady; for being thus to die, I ſhall die contented: Therefore I beſeech your Eminence to addreſſe this Letter of mine to the Viceroy: the Biſhop imbrac'd him, and much commended his devotion;

and

and ſuddenly diſpatcht a Gentleman to the Palace with the ſayed letter to the Viceroy; and going afterwards to the great Altar of the Lady of *Carmine*, he lean'd there, intending to ſing Maſſe, the Church being full, and repleniſh'd with peeple as much as it could hold: *Maſaniello* going up the degrees of the Altar, and taking a Crucifix in his hands, he recommended himſelfe with much tenderneſſe unto the peeple; that they ſhold not forſake him, commemorating what he had don for them; he aggravated, the difficulty of the deſign, the danger he incountred withall, the hatred of ſo many thouſands by reaſon of his fiery puniſhments, and the concluſion at laſt of the whole buſineſſe in that very Church. Then a little while after he fell a doting, he accus'd himſelf of the badneſſe of his life paſt, exhorting ev'ry one to make the like confeſſion before the feet of his ghoſtly Father, that Gods anger might be appeas'd. And becauſe he fell into many ridiculous expreſſions, and ſome ſavouring of hereſie, his gard forſook him; and the Archbiſhop not induring to hear him, being in the very act of celebrating the Maſſe, he wrought ſo much that he got him down; which being don, he did proſtrate himſelf before the Biſhops feet, praying his Eminence that he wold pleaſe to ſend his Chaplain to the caſtle, to advertiſe the Viceroy, that he was willing to renounce his command unto his Excellence; which the Biſhop promiſing to do, he caus'd him to be conducted to a Dormitory to be dried, for he was all in a ſweat, & to repoſe a while, thinking him worthy of compaſſion: ſo the Biſhop return'd to his Palace.

In the mean time *Maſaniello* being refreſhed, and gon out into a great Hall, as he was leaning over a Balcone to take the freſh ayre ſea-ward, ſom hardy Gentlemen ruſh'd in, accompanied with much peeple, who having firſt entred into the Church of *Carmine*, cried aloud, *Let the King of Spain live, and let none hereafter under pain*

paine of life obey the Commands of Maſaniello: And going thence to the Cloiſter under pretext to ſpeak with *Maſaniello*, and negotiate with him, they found him almoſt all alone; he hearing ſome body crying *Maſaniello*, and the unfortunate wretch meeting with thoſe who were conſpir'd to diſpatch him, he told them, *Te go perhaps in ſearch of me; Behold me here my people:* So they diſcharged four Muſquet ſhots at him every one apart: the firſt were *Salvador*, and *Carlo Cataneo* brothers, *Angelo Ardizonne*, and *Andrea Rama*, who were four of the principall that ſlew him: So he fell preſently upon the earth, crying after the firſt ſhot, *Ah ingratefull traytors!* And ſo he breath'd his laſt. Hereupon a butcher came & cut off his head, which being put upon a lance, they went into the Church of *Carmine*, where there were 10000. peeple, and thence to the market place, crying out, *Let the King of Spain live, and under pain of life let none henceforth name* Maſaniello. Maſaniello *is dead*, Maſaniello *is dead*; and diſcharging many Archibuzzes *ad terrorem*, without ball, the common people were ſo affrighted that they loſt their ſpirits quite; and ſeeing themſelves headleſſe, they skulked here and there, not daring to doe the leaſt outrage unto them who ſlew their Captaine Generall, that was ſo much fear'd, obey'd, and reverenc'd: inſomuch that they went ſecurely up & down the ſtreets, with his head upon a pole, and the boyes dragging his body up and down the channells and publique wayes, where there was money thrown to them that drew him by many, ſpecially by the Gentry, who all this while durſt ſcarce peep out of their houſes, or appear abroad publikely: So they got a horſe-back, and went to the Caſtle to attend the Viceroy, and give him the joy, who entertain'd thē with infinite demonſtrations of contentment. The Archbiſhop went alſo thither, who after he had com from the Carmine, had ſcarce reach'd his own Palace,

but

but the tidings of *Masaniello*'s death was brought him, which made him go directly to the Castle to acquit himself of those duties of congratulation which were due to the Viceroy, who sending very strict Orders abroad, That the street Captains should be in a perfect equipage and readinesse at his command, and that upon pain of life they should not obey any body els whatsoever. He commanded to apprehend the complices of *Masaniello*, as was don; as his wife, his sisters, his kinred; and being all made prisoners, they were brought up to the Castle. And because his brother *Matteo* was gon abroad to *Benevento* with more company, to take (as 'twas given out) the Duke of *Mataloni*, there were armed bands dispatcht thither to apprehend him, and conduct him to Naples, which was don, and he was committed to the Castle, though afterwards (to please the people) he, with others, were set at liberty, as shall be declared hereafter.

There were armed bands sent also to the Market place, to bridle the people, and gard the goods that were there depositated, belonging to divers owners.

These good Orders being given, the Viceroy was exhorted by the Bishop, and by all the Nobility and Ministers Royall, to shew himself publikely up and down the streets; whereupon the Bishop and he mounting on horseback, attended by all the Counsellors, Ministers, Officers, Nobility and Gentry, with all the Tribunalls, being well guarded with Horse and Infantry, they went to the chief Church to give God thanks, and the most glorious Protector of Naples *S. Gennaro*, whose holy head and blood was taken out and put upon the high Altar, where extraordinary thanks were given for the tranquillity which was re-obtain'd by the death of so base a Fellow, who by the secret judgments of God, had made himself so formidable, that he terrified the whole city: a cleer instrument (it cannot be said otherwise) of the just indig-

indignation of God, being offended with the ſins of that City, who (as ſometimes he puniſht the Egyptians with ſmall contemptible Creatures, as Flies, and Frogs) ſo he did correct, humble, and chaſtiſe the City of Naples by ſo vile a Plebean.

From the Church the Cavalcata paſt to the Market place, where the Viceroy did again by ſound of Trumpet confirm the Priviledges granted by *Charles V.* together with the Capitulations: He was receiv'd with extreme exultances of joy by all the people, who lowdly cried out, *Viva il Re, Viva il Duca d' Arcos*; Let the King live, live the Duke of *Arcos*; whereunto others added: Let *Filamarino* live, the reſtorer of his Countries peace: They gave alſo thanks to the moſt holy Mother of *Carmine*, and ſo they returned into the Caſtle very joyfull, and afterwards every one unto his own home.

The ſhops were ſuddenly open'd, the Spaniſh Souldiers took their arms again, and the diſperſed gards up and down return'd to their former poſts, but that in the caſtle was redoubled with Walloons, and every one did with exact reverence ſubmit unto the Viceroy, to whoſe prudence, patience, and dexterouſneſſe, joyn'd with the vigilance and indefatigable aſſiſtance of the moſt reverend Archbiſhop, the preſervation of that City may be attributed: For, if his Reverence had not ſtrongly and induſtriouſly interpos'd in the buſineſſe, the whole City had been like to have been deſtroy'd with fire and ſword, as it will appear by a copy of the following Letter, written by a Napolitan Cavalier, one of the prudent'ſt Patriots of the whole Town, ſent to a Gentleman a friend of his, reſident at Rome, wherein alſo there is a relation made, how *San Gennaro*, the Protector and Patron of Naples, did appear, which did prognoſticate peace, tranquility and happineſs to the Napolitan people: the tenor of which Letter was as followeth.

Deare

Deare Sir,

THis morning I was to do my obſervance to the Lord Cardinall the Archbiſhop Filomarino, and I have reverenced him as much as poſſibly I could, as Liberator of his Countrey; who after he had done me ſundry favours, told me, that yeſter night the popular tumult ceas'd, conducting with himſelf Tomas Anello the Captain Generall of the People, and all Capitulations were ſubſcrib'd and ſworn unto, whereof I will ſend you a Copy by the next. This quietneſſe was miraculous in a manner, for the many circumſtances that attended it, whereof you ſhall have diſtinct advice; that which I can ſay now unto you, is, that from the mouth of the Lord Cardinall himſelf, the glorious San Gennaro was ſeen over the great Church of Carmine, with a Sword in his hand; and there were many perſons examin'd upon Oaths about this Viſion. His Reverence alſo ſaw as he went to the Church of Carmine a moſt bright Star, which gave him undoubted hopes of peace and quietneſſe, which God hath pleas'd to reſtore to this place by his intercceſſion; for he kept all the while the will of the ſayed Maſaniello in his fiſt, as it were, inſomuch that he did few things but what his Reverence pleas'd and commanded; and he was ſo prudent, as not to propoſe any thing but what was fit to be obtain'd for the univerſall good. In ſum, he hath given unto his Catholic Majeſty our Soveraign Lord, the Kingdom, and hath ſo confirm'd it, that for the future there is no ſcare of any combuſtions; and this people is ſo well contented with the aboliſhments of the Gabells, that they will be able to defend themſelfs againſt all the World. The ſayed Lord Biſhop may be ſaid to have given life to all the Nobility, becauſe the enrag'd people would have taken away their lifes, he hath given quietneſſe and ſuſtenance to the poore, becauſe Bread is made here at thirty ſeven Ounces, and all other

things

things are in mighty great abundance, and very cheap: To conclude Sir, a new heaven and a new earth appears here, and it evidently appears that the Lord wold have it so.

Your moſt devoted, and moſt obliged Servitor,
Aſtorgio Agneſe.

In conformity, and by vertue of the peace aforeſaid, many Nobles and Cavaliers were ſeen to paſſe ev'ry day along the ſtreets to the caſtle in their Coaches, ſhewing themſelfs unto the people, from whoſe ſight they had kept themſelfs in hugger mugger before. The Ladies alſo went up and down with their fardingalls, which formerly they durſt not do, by reaſon of *Maſaniello's* order to the contrary, yet they moderated their expences, & train, ſpecially thoſe who were us'd to gain by the *Gabells*.

The ſame time that *Maſaniello* was ſlaine, there happen'd two accidents, the firſt was, that the head and foot of *Don Peppo Caraffa* remaining ſtill, expos'd to public view in an iron grate, upon the gate of *San Gennaro*, with an Inſcription, This is the head of *Don Peppo Caraffa di Matalōni*, Traytor to his Countrey, and of the moſt faithfull people of Naples, which was done by the command of *Maſaniello*, as was ſaid before in the ſucceſſes of the fourth day. There was ſcarce news had of the death of *Maſaniello*, but that in that confuſion of people, four Gentlemen adventur'd, being kin to the family of the *Mataloni*, to go boldly to the ſaid gate, and in a commanding way; though there were 1000. ſouldiers, thereabout, they got a ladder, and climing up, they broke the iron grate with the Inſcription, and took out the head, which they carried in a fair ſilver baſon, cover'd with a ſilk towell, and brought it to the next Pariſh Church, called *San John de Porta*, delivering it to the Curat of that *Church, John Baptiſta Fulina*, and cauſed

it afterwards to be put in a leaden box, and that an authentick Instrument shold be made, *ad futuram rei memoriam*, by a public Apostolicall Notary authoriz'd by the Court of Rome, call'd *Don Maria de Fulis:* within the said Church there were for eye witnesses, *Erasmo Mastello, Gennaro di Pece, Gio Baptista Piccirillo:* The four gentlemen who did this hardy act, were *Girolamo Laudasa*, brother to the Duke of *Marzano*, and Cavaliers *Gastani* sons to *Carrafesca* mother, *Don Scipion, Pietro Antonio Rastaldi, Gio. Baptista d' Afflitto*, whose names are inserted in the sayed Instrument to perpetuity.

The second accident was, that *Masaniello* a little before his death began to feel the pulses of the richest men up and down the City. demanding of them many thousands of crowns, because he purpos'd, as he gave out, to make five millions of gold for the King, which he had promis'd to his Excellence already by way of Donative, which millions were effectually to be made up out of the moneys found in the burnt houses, and a contribution of Cape Merchants, and Citizens of Naples, which he had effected within a few daies, had he not died: therefore 'twas question'd, whether his death tended more to the service or disservice of Spain.

Amongst other wealthy Merchants he had sent to one *Gaspar Roomer*, a most rich Flemin, who to prevent the firing of his house, sent twelve thousand crowns unto *Masaniello*, and so retir'd to a very fair house, four miles out of the City, a place call'd *la Barra*, carrying with him all his best moveables and goods he had in Naples. To this Merchant he sent *Savino Converso* of the Carmine, a great confident of his, the same Tuesday, the day that he was slain, with an order of his in writing, at sight whereof, he was to consign unto him 5000. Zecchins, for the service of his Catholike Majesty, since that he had grown so rich out of good bargains, he had from the

Viceroies

Viceroies from time to time; *Roomer* could not tell how to avoid the complying with his desires, and obey them; so he deliver'd so much gold in ready money to the messenger, who leaving a receipt behind him, and returning to Naples, he understood, as he pass'd by a little Church hard by the Carmine, of what happen'd to *Masaniello*; so he imbark'd himself in a Felluca, and went away with the moneys to Rome; thereupon the Merchant sent spies up and down to find him out: at last by the help of those of his Order, for he was a Frier, he had notice where he was, and so recover'd much of his money.

That Tuesday in the evening, was brought to Naples the brother of the said *Masaniello*, & committed prisoner to the Castle, together with his mother, & as they pass'd, all cryed out room, room for the Lady Dutchesse of *Sarda*. With the brother of *Masaniello* were brought four heads of his companions, who wold not yeeld themselfs, but make resistance with musquet shot, and 9. were taken alive, the rest were mortally wounded, or put to flight.

In this manner ended the life and Empire of *Masaniello*, having foretold it himself the ninth of July, the week before, being the third day of the revolution, when going up to the Market place, he told the people, that what he did, was for the public benefit of the City, and he knew well, that when he had finish'd the work, he *shold be slain, and drag'd up and down the streets of Naples*; yet he desir'd the people shold remember him; and they answer'd we will all die with thee. And so it happen'd right, for having confirm'd the interests of the City upon Saturday, and caus'd their priviledges, & the confirmation of them, to be subscrib'd and sworn unto by the Viceroy, and all the Councells, he was the third day after assassinated; & hal'd up & down the streets; his head was thrown into a ditch, call'd the corn-ditch, hard by the house of *Ardizzone*, & his body cast into another ditch between the gates of *Nolana* and *Capoana*.

THE

THE MANIFESTO

Of the moſt *Faithfull Peeple of* Naples.

THe moſt faithfull peeple of this City and Kingdome of Naples, ſaith, declares, makes known, and manifeſts to all peeple of what dignity, ſtate, degree, or condition ſoever they be in Chriſtian Religion, that this moſt faithfull peeple having profeſs'd, and profeſſing ſtill true fidelity to the Catholique Majeſty of their King, and finding themſelves laden with divers exceſſive burthens of heavy Impoſitions and Gabells, equalling almoſt the prizes of the commodities themſelves, and there being no ceſſation of new ones ev'ry yeer by the Miniſters of the ſaid Catholick Majeſty, the greateſt part whereof were impos'd by the voices of the Nobility and Gentry, and with violence of penall mandates and impriſoments; having alſo within theſe few yeers of War, (which his Catholic Majeſty hath had) leavied from them one hundred millions, whereby this moſt faithfull peeple was, and is reduc'd to ſuch an extreme neceſſity, that the greater part of them were ready to famiſh, and the Fathers, Mothers, and Huſbands were conſtrained at very low rates to expoſe the moſt

moſt dear treaſure of honeſty, and chaſtity of living, by reaſon of thoſe hard and violent exactions of the ſaid Gabells, for which people of all ſexes were caſt into priſons, executed, and forc'd to pay under pain of exceſſive puniſhments; there being promis'd on the contrary to the Nobility, and powerfull perſons, an exemption from the ſaid Gabells and Impoſitions, whereby many of them became extremely rich, by renting and farming the ſaid Impoſitions: The ſaid Nobles and royall Miniſters and Officers being permitted further to offend the perſons, and poſſeſſe the goods of the ſaid people, inſomuch that a company of poor and little children to whom theſe preſſures were reveal'd, with weak canes and ſticks did appear before the moſt excellent the Duke of Arcos Viceroy of this Kingdome and City, upon the 7. of July of this preſent yeer, 1647. for to have the people eas'd of the ſaid onerous exactions, with whom this moſt faithfull people concurr'd with Arms in hand for the defence of their Priviledges, and were permitted without incurring any puniſhment to reſiſt thoſe that were the Authors of theſe burthens and damages: And his Excellency the Viceroy having taken notice hereof, together with the Collaterall and Councell of State and War, was pleas'd to aboliſh the ſaid Gabells, and Impoſitions of the City and Kingdome, and alſo in remuneration of the perfect and lively fidelity of this people, demonſtrated ſo often by their acclamations, Let the King of Spain live, as alſo by their actions, affixing the effigies of their ſaid King in all the principall places of the City, whereby their Priviledges were confirm'd, and promis'd to be alſo confirm'd within the ſpace of three moneths by his Catholic Majeſty, giving leave in the interim to this faithfull people to keep their arms ſtill afoot; and all this being ſolemnly ſworn unto by publike ſtipulation in the great

Cathedrall

Cathedrall Church of Naples; and in the presence of the most Eminent her Archbishop Filomarino: And this being concluded, and agreed upon, it was treated by som of the Royall Ministers, and other male-contented persons for their own private and particular interests, to make it appear that this was done against the will of this most faithfull people: And whereas when they wold have represented all this to his Excellence the Viceroy in the royall Palace, they were suddenly assaulted by Musket shot and Archibuzzes from the Kings Soldiers; thereupon they were constrained to take Arms again for the defence of this most faithfull people, the 21. of August last past, but alwaies with these cries, let the King of Spain live; with their demonstrations of love and Loyalty towards his Majesty. Whereupon his sayed Excellency granted new graces and priviledges, remedying also those things, which were the causes of grievance to this most faithfull people, and so reduc'd again this City to peace and universall tranquillity, by the mediation of their most reverend Archbishop aforesayed, who went up and down this City on horseback, assuring this most faithfull people of the sayed peace and quietnesse, another solemn oath ensuing thereupon from the sayed Viceroy, within the Church of Santa Barbara, which is in Castelnuovo, the seventh of September, 1647. Now expecting the confirmation of all the said Graces and Priviledges from his Catholick Majesty, on the first of September, the report being going abroad suddenly, though doubtfull at first, that his Highnesse, Don John of Austria his Masties Son was to arrive at this Port, with a royall Army, this people did run with an universall applause, thirsting to see so noble a personage, being of the blood of her most beloved King, and when from day to day they hoped to see him, it was represented unto them that he

he would not dis-imbarque, if this moſt faithfull people wold not lay down their Armes, which was ſuddenly don, although according to their priviledges they might have refus'd to have don it; inſomuch that upon Saturday in the morning the fifth of the ſame moneth, there appear'd not one armed perſon throughout the whole City, but there was an univerſall quietneſſe. And as they were greedy to ſee ſuch a Prince from whom they expected graces and favors, upon a ſudden about mid-day this City was occupied by the royall Soldiers by force of Armes, entring into many Monaſteries and Conſervatories, violating Virgins, and committing other exorbitant exceſſes; and at the ſame time the City was aſſaulted and battered with above 8000. Cannon ſhot from the three Caſtles on ev'ry ſide, and by above forty Veſſells and Gallies for many dayes and nights continually, and ſince that time to this, whereby ſo gentle and noble a City, the garden of Europe, was like to be made even to the ground, with all her moſt noble Ediſices, Churches, Monaſteries of both Sexes, with other places of piety, and her Inhabitants extinguiſh'd againſt all piety and Religion: but the bleſſed Lord did not permit that ſuch cruell and fierce acts of his Catholic Majeſties Miniſters ſhold have the effect of their deſires.

Wherefore this moſt faithfull peeple hath been conſtrained to have recourſe to the naturall remedy for their own preſervation, , and having no hopes otherwiſe of quietneſſe, or that the royall Miniſters wold perform what they promis'd ſo often; 'twas thought therefore neceſſary to fly firſt to the divine Majeſty, to the moſt glorious Virgin his Mother, and to the bleſſed San Gennaro, and to all the other Saints, who are Protectors of this noble City and Kingdom; ſupplicating and invoking them to aſſiſt her in her juſt defence, praying

ing also with entire zeal the holineſse of Chriſts Vicar, the ſacred Colledge, and Prelates of the Church, the Majeſty of the Emperour, of other Kings and Republiques, of Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Counts, Barons, with all other dignities and Titles whatſoever, or degrees conſtituted, and every faithfull Chriſtian, that as well by prayer, as all other means they can and ſhall know to be neceſſary, they wold pleaſe to afford their help and favor, for the protection of this moſt faithfull people in their ſaid defence: and beſides the remuneration which they may expect from the goodneſſe of God in an act of ſo much Juſtice and Piety, this moſt faithfull people ſhall be ever bound to do the like or greater curteſies unto them according to their power in all occurrences.

In Naples Septemb.
17. 1647.

a.

FINIS.